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The Bombay Chronicle

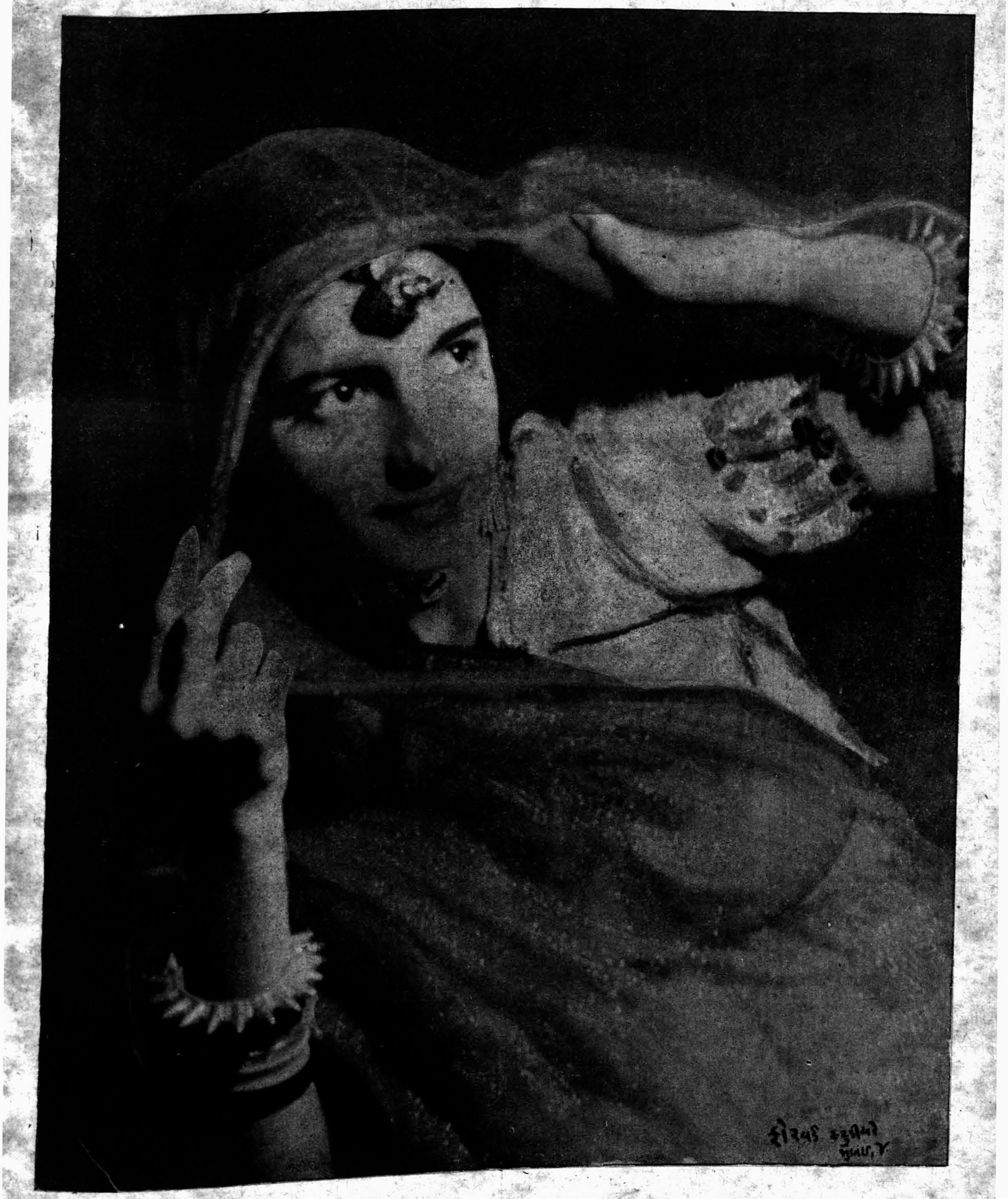
Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

Vol. III No. 11 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1944 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

EYES RIGHT



—*Forward Studio.*

SOVIET FILM BELONGS TO PEOPLE

—See Page 3

WHEN THE DEAD SPEAK

By THOMAS BRA

THERE were a hundred reasons why I shouldn't have died when I did.

It is rather tedious to go into all of them now—but it must be said that I was not in the least prepared for it, and when death came no one was more surprised than I.

The pity of it was, why me? If it was retribution or revenge, it was most unjust, for I don't remember doing anything to merit it at that time. When you are fat and fifty, with a senile brain and a decaying body, it would be justifiable to cease to be. But me—I was only twenty-four, rising in my job, recently married and enjoying life moderately. If it was just misfortune, it must have been an extraordinarily unfair stroke of bad luck. Because like most young men I was fond of living and in the manner I did, quietly, contentedly, ardently. Then why was I killed? No one would ever know.

They all said it was an accident. Crowded train....people standing at the doorway heedless of the Railway Company's printed warning..and under the bridge, smack! One life snuffed out. Accidents like that do happen, ugly accidents; but why particularly to me? Why pick on an innocent man for nobody's fault? No one would ever know.

★

And I had only just left my wife in our flat. I didn't even have time to kiss her and tell her to be ready for the surprise in the evening. I was already late. And I couldn't miss this train. That meant ten minutes late at the office which would not do. Not that it would cost me much—I had never been late for office, not once. So it wouldn't have mattered if I went late just this once. But I had to be punctual for other reasons. I was in for a promotion. Nothing very spectacular, but sufficient to work for, enough to look forward to with eagerness, enough to make me punctual and smart. That slight raise in the salary would mean that I could put some money away....a few rupees every month; enough to be of help when —well, when a baby came, say, in a year's time. It was all so well-planned, and I could not afford to miss the train.

I still cannot understand why it had to happen today. Today of all days. My wife's nineteenth birthday! And the first I was celebrating—for we had been married only five months. I remember how, as I half walked, half ran to the station, I felt in my pocket the ten rupees I had been reserving to buy her a surprise present. Just ten rupees—a bottle of a delicious French perfume. I could very well imagine her pleasant shock when I came home in the evening with the ten-rupee scent. 'Oh, you are throwing money away—yes, throwing it away!" she would cry half in protest, half in anxious expectation. Then I would unwrap the bundle, lift the shining cut-glass bottle to her eyes....her dear eyes! How they would sparkle with joy'

And then I would give it to her to fondle the bottle....but I would open it myself and dust the glass rod on her glossy hair—tiff!—lightly, caressingly. She would dance with joy and childish delight. And the delicate fragrance would exude from her queenly hair making me sick with happiness. Ah! we would look into each other's eyes with perfect love and perfect understanding. We would then go out to the sea shore or the garden for our usual evening walk....It would be heaven this evening, I murmured, as I entered the station feeling the ten rupees in my pocket.

★

The train came four minutes late. Perhaps that was why there were lots of people crowding inside it and even hanging outwards. I tried to get in at one compartment, but there were too many men standing at the door, standing literally on the steps..I turned away and tried another. Even that was full, but I couldn't very well go about from one compartment to another—I might miss the train if I wasted time like that. Finally I tried desperately to get a foothold—and the train began to move. I tried with all my strength and with the help of two gentlemen standing at the door I managed somehow to squeeze myself in.

Well, anyway, I didn't miss the train. I wouldn't be late to-day—to-day of all days: my wife's nineteenth birthday. The day when I should buy the French perfume for her as a surprise birthday present..... What would she be expecting? I wondered. No, not this perfume, I'm sure. She would be thinking of some bangles or a tin of face-powder or a box of good chocolates.....but not this, I'm sure.

"These trains are very crowded nowadays", remarked somebody near me.

"Why don't they run more trains during these rush hours?" said another in mild complaint.

"That's what I say! This is altogether impossible—I've never once sat down in the train all these three weeks! Three weeks, I tell you, standing, up and down! I don't think we should pay the usual fare for such uncomfortable transportation."

★

I looked at the people and smiled. All office people like me, having the same pet troubles.

"But what can we do?" I said genially.

"Yes, that's the pity of it."

"You know why this train is so particularly crowded? It didn't run to time—you see, it's five minutes late."

"Oh, it's a blasted Railway Company. They run fewer trains, and those not to schedule. And we go to our offices like tinned fish carried in a rattling tub!"

We laughed at the light joke. Then each of us turned to his own thoughts—none of them particularly unpleasant, but all vaguely irritated by the inconvenience of standing in a crowd, some of us partly jutting out.

My thoughts turned again to my wife and office. This little promotion would be a great thing for both of us—just the thing to reassure us of a comfortable future. And who knows! In two or three years' time, I could expect to draw a really good salary. But bit by bit—go slow and you can go farther. Almost the very words she said when we were planning our life last night and oh, for how many nights before. I think part of the fun of life lies in planning and re-planning. Not necessarily in wild ambition—that only brings disappointments, for life may not turn out half as we expected. Yes, of course, go slow and go far.

★

They were talking again.

"These electric trains can really go fast. I'm sure it's doing a steady forty-five now."

"Fifty, if an inch. But the great thing about it is, how quickly it picks up speed—none of the wheezing whining of steam."

"Yes", I rejoined and tried to put in a bit of science I had studied. "Electricity has that advantage. It's mainly because a quicker conversion from energy to work is possible. You see, the mechanical efficiency of an electric motor is nearly 60 per cent, as compared with the 15 per cent of a steam-engine."

"That must be it. But then a lot of it is wasted in coming to a stop quicker."

"But look at the time saved!"

"And then again electricity is really so cheap, you know", I said, tightening my grip on the steel bar in the doorway as the train began a speedy turn going under an overbridge.

"It must be wonderful in those London Tube trains—all dark and underground, almost like a giant worm groping its way through...."

★

And then it came. Suddenly. Unexpectedly. In one fleeting second I saw my fate—I saw a great steel column supporting the bridge rushing straight at my head. In one splendid moment a thousand thoughts raced in my brain. I saw myriads of quick-moving vivid pictures passing across my eyes: my wife's smile—my office desk—the bottle of the French perfume—and a thousand other things fleeted across my vision. All in a fraction of a second, and all vivid and clear and distinct.

It was a moment super-charged with an unchartable sense of action—a whirling maelstrom of noise and colour and smell compressed into a tiny tidbit of time—a century of motion packed into a split-second. It was a great moment. I was not frightened; I did not cry out; I did not even instinctively shrink from the threatening impact. I felt a cool clearness of the head and a strange, surprising peace and quietus. I could almost say that the moment—one drop out of eternal time—held some divine potency for me.

I felt relaxed and in a quaint way ready—prepared, as though I had foreseen all that long ago. As in a dream, as in a flash of super-sight, in that all-important dramatic moment, I knew exactly what was going to happen. It was some obscure psychic sensation.

Then the threatening column of steel roared nearer my head and the next instant I was aground, the skull shattered, brains out, spine broken, dead.

★

They stopped the train of course—somebody had pulled the chain. Some of them came running to me as I lay on the gravel, an unrecognizable mass of blood and brains, of what was a minute ago a breathing, throbbing, hoping human being. They came running to me, but I was gone—death was instantaneous and painless. I was dead. I was gone out of that vibrant young body, with so much of time to look forward to, so much of happiness to give and to take, so much of life which was slowly, cheerfully unfolding itself like a lily in the sun. Now I was shattered to pieces, like a lily grabbed by a marauding bear—torn asunder crushed, blown away by a breath of wind, like a breath of wind vanished.

They held up the train for ten minutes—perhaps in token of their regret. It did not help me a whit—it only made matters worse for the other passengers: they would all be late for office. But ten minutes more, and the train sped from the scene of the accident.

And my young wife waited and waited in the evening—it was her nineteenth birthday—and her husband, her young, bright, successful and loving husband, would be coming any minute now—with a surprise present..... She smiled as she thought of the pleasure it would give him to see her surprise. Now what would he be bringing? She put a flower in her hair and smiled. He would come any minute now. But she waited and waited in vain. Her husband never came. They brought her the news instead. He was dead. Dead! Gone for ever! And on her nineteenth birthday! Her husband was dead!

And a man sitting in a first-class compartment fretted and fumed at the delay caused. "Damn' fool! He should have known better than hanging out of the train. Damned fool!"

But really I was not a fool. It was useless to apportion blame—you could not blame anyone for an accident. Accidents do happen in life, you know.

Yes, I know. But I will never understand why it had to be me to be the victim. Me with so much to look forward to. And on that day of all days—my young wife's nineteenth birthday! But such was life, such was Death!

Why it had to be me to be the victim? Me with so much to look forward to. And on that day of all days—my young wife's nineteenth birthday. Why, O Why.....

Tagore—The Man!

The following is a summary of a speech on "Rabindranath—The Man And His Work", delivered by Professor Humayun Kabir during the Tagore Week in Bombay.

In speaking on "Rabindranath: The Man And His Work", Mr. Humayun Kabir said that the most striking thing about Tagore was his astonishing energy and vitality. The vitality explained the wonderful variety of his work, for it enabled him to touch life at many points and reflect the myriad facts of experience with truth and validity.

Tagore is not only India's foremost lyric poet but a novelist of great insight and sympathy, a writer of wonderful songs and a composer of the most original music India has had for ages. He is an educationist who visualised and carried into practice the principles of new education before its formal exponents had appeared on the scene. He sought to build up India's political ideals on the basis of the reconstruction of life and ceaselessly preached the message of self-dependence and positive freedom. Every facet of literature was reflected in his genius but not content with this, he sought self-expression in every type of creative activity known to man. It is enough to point to his adventure into painting. After the age when most people are content to rest on the laurels they have won—and he had won laurels which few in history have equalled—he ventured into a new form of art and sought to reinterpret his experiences in terms of line and colour. Of Tagore it can be truly said that whatever was human was his theme.

INTEGRITY

The secret of this astonishing vitality is to be found in the integrity of his personality. Rarely has a man been more fortunate in his surroundings and background. Born into a family which liberated him from the care of life, he was able to accept easily and naturally the triple currents in which the culture of India flows. The Brahmanical traditions of his family made him a natural interpreted of the wisdom of ancient India. Its aristocratic connections enabled him to imbibe without any sense of foreigness the decorum and courtly culture of the middle ages. Its reformist and progressive tendencies made him accept without struggle the humanism and intellectual culture of the West. The result was that he had his roots in the culture of the land but enriched it by incorporating the civilisation of the West. He was therefore saved from the bifurcation of personality which divided and weakened most of his contemporaries who were torn between rival loyalties to Indian traditions and Western demands. His was an undivided personality in a distracted age.

ROOTS IN SOIL

Tagore had therefore his roots deep in the soil of the land. He derived his strength and energy from this sense of unity with the people. The parrennial springs of life in the national consciousness prevented both dessication and ossification. He was therefore growing to the last day of his life. His latest poetry breaks new ground and achieves a new level of originality. A new humanism and sense of kinship with the average man informs them with a deep and abiding life. That is why at the age of eighty he died young and with the promise of still unfulfilled hopes.

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Boris Barnett, Russian cinema regisseur at his work.

SOVIET FILM TODAY

It Belongs To The People

By D. G. Tendulkar

If you talk to our Soviet film enthusiast he will bore you with "montage." It is perfectly true that the montage was once a distinct feature of the budding Soviet film art.

"The foundation of film art is editing. Armed with this watchword, the young cinema of Soviet Russia commenced its progress, and it is a maxim that, to this day, has lost nothing of its significance and force", declares Pudovkin in the introduction to his book "Film Technique." Montage connotes many things to Soviet film theoreticians—the greatest of them being Sergei Eisenstein. Montage as it is understood today is no more a monopoly of the Soviets. It is used to-day more or less effectively all over the world. To a certain extent Hollywood has even improved upon it and its slick montage draws universal praise even from the Soviet artists.

Does this mean that Soviet have nothing new to teach to the cinema world?—Some film aesthetes unhesitatingly declare that the Soviet cinema art is no more original and has lost its old high standard. I think the difficulty with these people is that they are more concerned about the eccentricity than with the effectiveness of film creation. Eisenstein's 'Potemkin' shook the world so much that whatever came from Russia was given unstinted praise. The more the eccentricity. the more it was identified with Soviet masterpieces. In this wrong evaluation, so called left critics share a big responsibility.

Socialist Realism

Once when a question was raised as to how to portray "interestingly" the scene of a secret meeting of the Strike Committee, it was quite seriously decided to film the scene in water—the heads of the conspirators swimming under the hull of the barge proved the decisive feature in the "treatment" of the episode. Naturally the picture was "original" but ideologically lame.

The distinct feature of a Soviet film to-day is what is called "socialist realism". The Soviets never use their films as narcotics. They all know that only true life, the truth of life and its true presentation do and can serve as a basis of true art. "We want writer's approach to the ant-heap of life, their assault on reality.

"Their choice of the typical among all the variety of possible things. "We need condensers of meaningful vision. We need collectors of what is socially visualised. We need the synthetised conglomeration representing a whole stratum of phenomena.

"But that is not enough. He must carry us away, set us on fire, so that we seize our cameras and rush to some dull spot on our boundless map that the writer with his eloquence has set a flame with the fire of life.

"To be possessed of our subject —that is what the writer must implant in us. And this being possessed is certain to breakthrough into the film. Without it every enterprise remains pale shadow hanging over the silver canvas of the screen."

This was said by Eisenstein in one of the Moscow Film Conferences indicating the future line of Soviet cinema.

To achieve a high standard in film production the Soviet prepare their ground as meticulously as the Red Army does its fighting. Moscow trains its film workers in a Film Academy attached to a studio. Hundreds of young people, boys and girls flock here, from whom only a few are chosen for the film training. According to inclination and ability of a student, he is trained thoroughly in camera work, direction and scenario-writing. The duration of studies at the institute is fixed at four and a half years, the last half-year being used for the diploma thesis. In every faculty all the subjects are studied, with the difference that more time is devoted to the special subjects suited to the particular faculty.

Favourite actress of Soviet Children

Scenario faculty candidates must in all circumstances be able to produce printed publications. Candidates for film-direction are only accepted if they have already made themselves useful in some position or other in films or on the stage. This shows how seriously the Soviet take their cinema.

Most Distinctive Feature

The most distinctive feature of the Soviet cinema to-day is the scenario. It is not the montage or the photography that distinguished a Soviet film from any other film but its contents. It has always been laden with distinct mission—but it is more so to-day because other countries have learnt the Soviet film technique but they cannot afford to be so frank and logical in the treatment of their subject Film is a powerful weapon and the exploiters cannot use it so bluntly.

In Soviet Russia, in preparing a scenario, a director usually collaborates with the scenarist. More and more distinguished authors are learning the technique of writing for the screen. Babel, the great Soviet short story writer wrote the script for his "Land of the Sun", a whole galaxy of writers for Tolstoy's 'War And Peace' and for the Pushkin centennial film, "Youth of the Poet", and his "Queen of Spades"; Alexi Tolstoy wrote the scenario of "Peter The Great." After its completion the script goes to a committee to pass upon its artistic merits, its political soundness and social value.

From the studio the film is often sent back for their comments and corrections. Criticism is usually caustic and even the best films are subject to a cross-fire. "In The Soil", said Gorky. "Dovzhenko gave us much of the earth but little of the force of Rubens, and he had to resort to sculpture-like immobility." Gorky also arraigned "Peasants' for its "gross ignorance of peasants." To show them stuffing down dumplings in the sweat of their brow is ridiculous. And to have peasants who know the value of bread, as we do not, throw it out of the windows! That is impossible.

These conclaies on the cinema evoke a lively nterest in all layers of the population. They aim to spur the director to better work, to raise the taste and discrimination of the public, and give it an understanding of the meaning of the great new films. This education goes on constantly in the press, on the radio and even in the foyers of the theatre where a lecturer holds forth upon the new feature that is showing. The doors are closed after the show begins and no one is allowed to enter in the middle of the show.

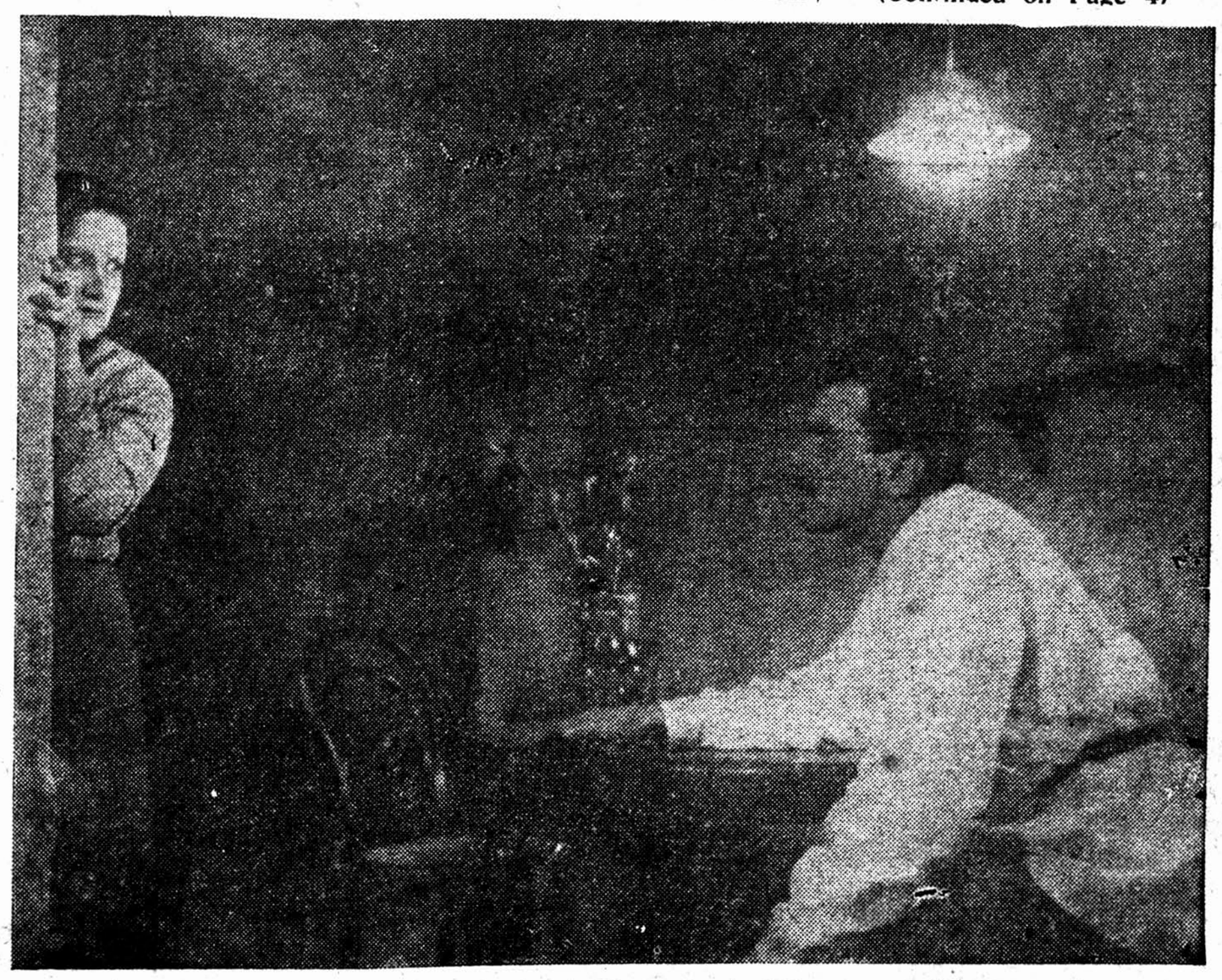
Public opinion frowns upon sex intrigues, crime and petty lyricism. It looks askance upon any idealization of the past. It scorns or pities the artists who stand arrogantly aloof from the storms and struggles of life. Out of studios and ivory towers it calls the "workers with the pen, brush, camera and chisel!" to join their fellows in remaking the world. It calls them to enter the factories, *the fields and the forests* to reflect in art what they find in reality.

An Illustration

Scenario reading is so popular in Soviet Russia that the scripts are issued in book-form magazine in the benefit of the public. As a typical instance of a Soviet 'treatment', the following film story is instructive. The film is called "Mashenka" produced in 1942.

The story is simple enough. A

(Continued on Page 4)



A scene from "Gardener—Fight Against Bureaucracy"

(Photo—Author).

Early Days Of Press In India

For a lecture at the Asiatic Society of Bengal recently Mr. W. C. Wordsworth of the 'Statesman' chose as his subject 'the early days of the Press in India.' As it was a large subject and he wished to deal with its broad outlines he used no more names, whether of men or of newspapers, than were necessary for a general survey.

Journalism in India began towards the end of the 18th century, not long after journalism in the modern sense of the word established itself in England. Causes were in some measure the same and the ultimate foundation the lecturer found in part in the fact known to every journalist, that most people fell naturally into two classes, those who were desperately anxious to get their names in the papers, and those still more anxious to keep them out. Men had an instinct to know, to criticise, to escape criticism. Reference was made to the newsletters of the Moghul Emperors and armies, also to the little pictures that used to be sold at Kalighat and other places where crowds gathered, pictures of sly priests, merchants as fat as their money bags, and the like, which could be thought of as social cartoons.

From Hicky on the development was briefly traced, with the inter-twining of English and Indian journalism in this country and the continual opposition of the two great points of view in Government, which meant for many years the E. I. Company; the view that a free Press was a help to a Government eager to do all the good it could for the country; and the view, taken by Munro and others, that so long as the people were not free and a foreign Government had to rule a large and generally ignorant and unlettered country while depending on an Indian army, there was a grave danger in letting the Press spread ideas that might excite the country and the Army before the country.

The tug of views lasted till Metcalfe gave the Press in India its freedom, that is abolished all special restraints, leaving any offences to be punished by the ordinary law of the land. But even the warmest advocates of a free Press recognized that in time of unusual danger restraint would be needed e.g. at the time of the Mutiny, and later at the time of the Afghan troubles. Reference was made to Lytton's Gagging Act, as some called it, the Vernacular Press Act, which related only to papers in Indian languages.

One consequence, of lasting interest to Bengal, was that the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", of Calcutta, which had had Bengali and English columns, came out in the next issue entirely in English, and so outflanked the Act.

The lecturer used this as an example of the resource and contrivance with which the Press in India generally had met all manner of difficulties.

Journalists In 18th Century

It was misleading, the lecturer pointed out to interpret events of a century and a half ago in the light of present conditions. Journalists are in these days regarded as more or less respectable members of society. At the end of the 18th century it was not so.

It is written of a distinguished Freemason in a minute book of the Grand Lodge of England that "this brother afterwards fell into indigent circumstances, and sank so low as to become editor of a newspaper." The English Bar agitated for legislation "forbidding anyone who had written for a newspaper to become a barrister."

The Government in Bengal once contemplated publishing its own newspaper and so "put out of existence and needy indolence a few European adventurers who were found unfit to be engaged in any creditable method of subsistence." And so on. These things happened before Indian editors were known.

Reference was made to the E. I. Co.'s heavy hand: to the expulsion from India of Duane, the Irish-American soldier-editor who afterwards edited a paper in Philadelphia which did not love the English; of James Silk Buckingham, who afterwards became M. P. for Sheffield and others.

Beginnings Of Indian Press

The beginnings of the Indian Press were dealt with and its influence on the general situation. Emphasis was placed on the work of Rammohun Roy as journalist and in general as worker for the general welfare of his people, to which journalism was one means, and he was used as an opportunity for observing that public men in India had often been journalists as well as many other things as part of their public work.

It was a fine thing for Indian journalism that Rammohun Roy put the stamp of his fine mind on it at its beginning. Others could be mentioned who had had the same influence. Parallel to Rammohun as high minded instructors through the newspaper were the Serampore missionaries.

Petition Against Press Restrictions

The petition of Rammohun, three Tagores and Ghosh in the Calcutta High Court, against Press restrictions was noticed, a great event in Indian memories. That was the case when the Chief Justice after dismissing the petition said he had given his promise to the Government to reject it.

Particulars Of Indian Press

Some particulars were given of the Press in India.

By 1876 there were 62 papers in Indian languages in the Bombay Presidency, 60 in what is now the U. P. and C. P. 28 in Bengal, 19 in Madras

It was computed that probably 100,000 people read them, and that none had a circulation of more than 3,000. India has had also a few newspapers in Persian.

What the vernacular Press has done to shape a good serviceable press in various languages for common use, equal to all demands is worth the attention of scholars.

English prose too owes much of its vigour to writers who may be called early political journalists, Milton, Hobbes, Bolingbroke Locke, Swift, Hume, Burke. A student of the history of the Press in India will find many dissimilarities from development in England. But also something similar.—"Patrika."

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Soviet Film Today

(Continued from Page 3)

love story, women against the background of the war. Mashenka, a sweet, serious-minded young girl is a clerk in a small town telegraph office in the south. Like so many other Soviet girls, she combines work with study. Medicine is her ambition. With her work, her studies and her sweetheart—Alexei, a handsome young chauffeur—her life is full and interesting. Her love for Alexei has a benificent influence on this rather flighty young man. Inspired and spurred on by Mashenka, Alexei also decides to scale the summits of learning.

The course of love runs smooth until at one evening at a party of young folk Alexei, who does not realize the depth of Mashenka's feeling for him, carries on a flirtation with her girl friend, wounding Masha to the quick. For the time being she is extremely unhappy. But she soon discovers that she has her whole life, a rich and splendid life ahead of her. Her absorbing days of study at the medical institute are interrupted by the news that war has broken out north of Leningrad. Personal affairs forgotten, Mashenka volunteers for Red Cross work at the front.

Very soon she in her uniform of a nurse is crawling over No Man's Land under enemy fire to bandage the wounded and carry them to safety. In her is a phototype of thousands of other simple, courageous Soviet girls who are working on the war front.

As she nurses the wounded in field hospitals her tender smile warms the hearts of battle-scarred men after the grim ordeal of the frontlines.

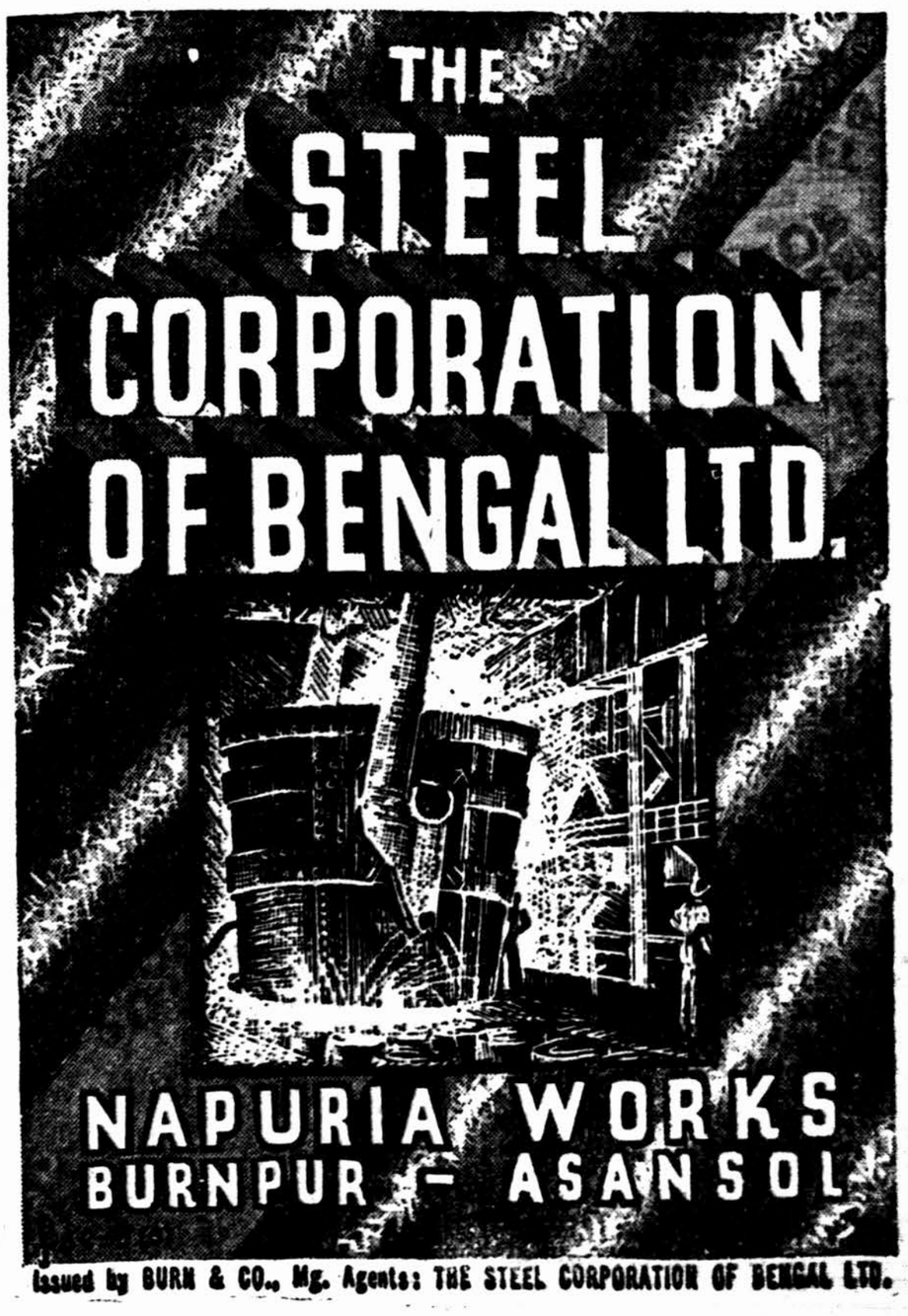
She and Alexei meet again by chance on one of the crossroads of the war—she is on her way to one of the sectors of the front; he, in the tank force now, has been wounded and is off to the rear on leave. Mashenka still loves Alexei but she does not let him see how hard it is for her to part with him again.

On the last day of the war they meet again. This time the meeting is brief. They have barely time for a hurried embrace and a kiss, but it is enough for Mashenka to realize that their love for each other is more than a passing infatuation. They vow to meet again.

Lenin's Legacy

This is a story of a common boy and a girl. It is based on pure love and ambition to study and live and serve one's country and humanity at large. There is no bait of a palace or any glamour. In short to give a coherent picture of the past, of the new socialist man and the new society in the making is the aim of the Soviet artist. Not only to depict this rapidly changing life but to do so in such a manner as to make his work a factor in the changing of it. This is the gist of what is meant by socialist realism. It is concerned not only with what was and is but what is to be, and to how to bring it into being.

"Art" said Lenin, "belongs to the people. It ought to extend with deep roots into the very thick of the broad toiling masses. It ought to be intelligible to these masses and loved by them. And it ought to unify the feeling, thought and will of the masses and elevate them. To this concept of art the Soviets are dedicated and they are seeking by every means and through cinema especially to make it an integral, vital part of the daily life of the people.



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Swami Sahajanand Warns Communists

"No Exploitation Of Kisan Sabha Platform"

"CONGRESS REPRESENTS COUNTRY'S WILL AND DETERMINATION"

BEZWADA, March 11.

"It is repugnant to me to hear that All-India Kisan Sabha is dominated by Communists and that they are exploiting the Sabha by making it a platform for their propaganda. The moment I am convinced it is so, I shall quit the Sabha or do best in the circumstances", said Swami Sahajanand Saraswathi in an interview to the 'Associated Press' with regard to the propaganda among certain sections of the Press.

The Swami emphasised that he was speaking for himself and for the Kisan Sabha, that no party could exploit him or the Kisan Sabha as far as it lay in himself. He said his connection with the Communists was due to the common cause of helping the Kisans which both had taken up. Otherwise, there was no political connection whatsoever.

Asked about the Bengal Famine, Swami Sahajanand said the Kisan Sabha was doing its best to help the victims and he intended to do his best not to allow any ground for its recurrence. Regarding this, he said he would place an important resolution before the Kisan Council.

MAJOR POLITICAL PARTY

About the Congress leaders in jail, the Swami said, he would again reiterate that it had not lost its strength by its leaders going to jail and said "besides being a major political party the Congress represents the will and determination of the country."

Questioned about his future plans about the Kisan Sabha Swami Sahajanand Saraswathi replied that the Kisan Council would chalk out a programme which he would translate into action to the best of his ability. The Swami hoped that the Bezwada Conference would be a success in spite of all the difficulties they had to overcome and would show the strength and unity of Kisans.—A. P

Delegates And Visitors Arriving At Bezwada

BEZWADA, March 11.

More delegates and visitors are arriving for the forthcoming Kisan Sabha Conference on March 14 and 15

The Central Kisan Council met on March 9 and 10 and will meet again this evening for informal talks and discussion

The Subject Committee will meet on March 12 and 13 and the open session will commence at 4 p.m. on March 14 when Mr. P. C. Joshi, Secretary Communist Party of India will deliver the opening speech.

On March 14 the president elect will be taken in procession and Mr. Bankim Mukerjee, the out-going president will perform the flag hoisting ceremony.—A. P.

AIR ATTACK ON GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY

LONDON, March 11.

It is officially announced that R. A. F. bombers were over German-occupied territory last night.

The big Allied air offensive on Europe was resumed this morning when American heavy bombers attacked targets in Western Germany and in Pas De Calais area of France. They were escorted by United States fighters. In the early part of the morning, formations of Allied planes flying high passed over the south-east coast heading for the continent and some formations were seen returning after completing their mission. This latest American raid follows the night attack by R.A.F. bombers on German Occupied territory.

The Air Ministry announced "Lancasters of the bomber-command last night attacked three aircraft factories and a small bearings factory in central and Southern France. "Mosquitoes" attacked objectives in Western Germany. One of our aircraft is missing."—Reuter.

Florence Railway Yards Bombed

From Reuter's special correspondent at Allied Advanced Headquarters in Italy, March 11:

The railway yards at Florence were bombed for the first time to-day by "Marauders"

Deodhar's Team Make 296 For 7

BARODA, March 11.

In the festival cricket match between Deodhar's 11 and C. K. Nayudu's 11 which commenced here today, Deodhar's 11 had made 296 for the loss of 7 wickets at the end of the Day.—A. P.

Rev. Alfred Darby Dead

LONDON March 11: The death is announced to-day at Parkstone Dorset of, Reverend Alfred Darby, formerly Principal of Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and Principal of the Secondary Training College, Bombay.—Reuter.

GAMA-IMAMBUX EXHIBITION WRESTLING

The Secretary of the All-India Wrestling Tournament in aid of the Red Cross announces that Gama, the world wrestling champion and his brother Imambux, the All-India Champion, have agreed, at the instance of Mr. Mohamed Taher, the promoter of the Tournament, to give an exhibition fight to-day Sunday night, at the Brabourne Stadium, showing those holds which enabled them to defeat great wrestlers of Europe and America.

Two Million Russians Poisoned

MOSCOW, March 11.

The Moscow radio in a broadcast to-day said that about two million Soviet citizens including a large number of Red Army war prisoners were killed—some of them poisoned and tortured in gas vans—by the Germans in occupied Soviet territory, according to the report by an ordinary commission for the investigation of crimes.% Reuter.

SOVIET ADVANCE TOWARDS BLACK SEA

MOSCOW, March 11

(From Reuter's Staff Correspondent): The Russians are to-day less than 20 miles from the Black Sea Port of Nikolaev and only three more stations on the Dolinskaya-Nikolaev railway remain to be captured before the Soviet troops reach the gates of this key city on this front.

In five days' battle on this front the German killed and wounded are now estimated to total between 60 and 80 thousand men.—Reuter.

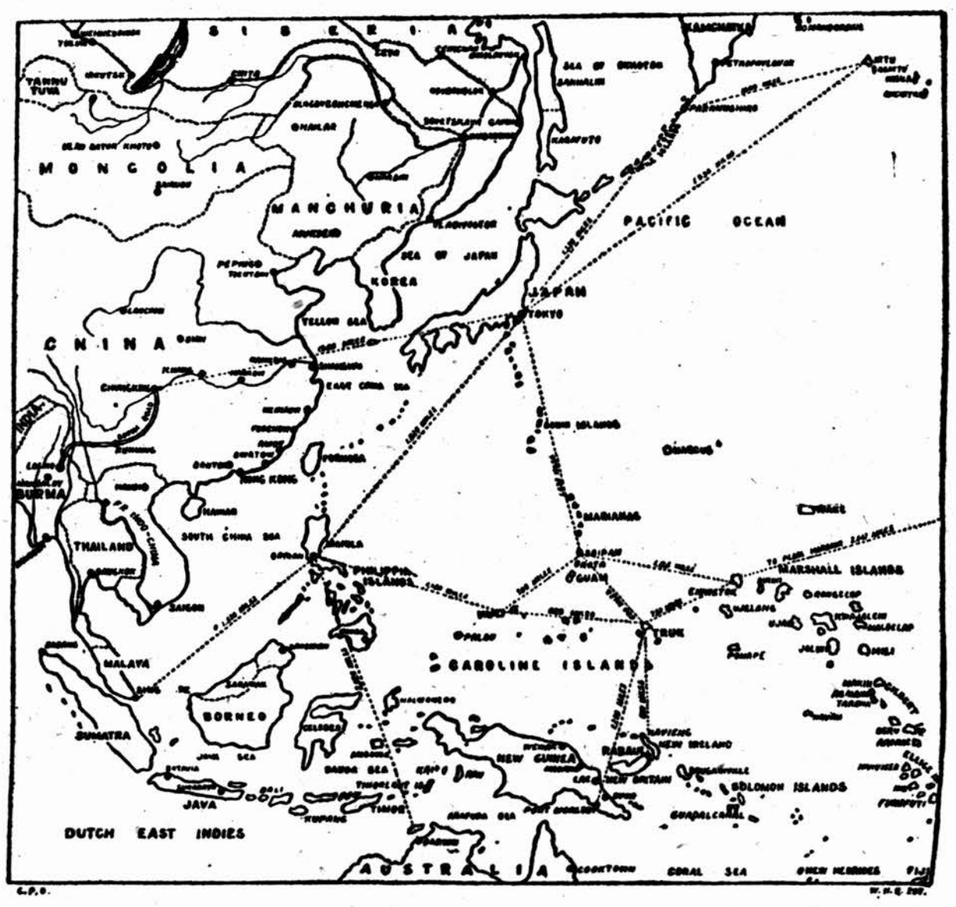
RUSSIANS GAIN FURTHER GROUND

BERLIN, March 11.

To-day's German 'communique' announced that a furious defensive battle from the Lower Dnieper up to the area of Tarnopol is raging at same focal points as before.

South-west of Krivoi Rog in the sector of Kirovgorad and south-west of Zvenigorodka the Russians in spite of tenacious German resistance gained further ground.

In the area between Pogrebische and Tarnopol heavy fluctuating fighting has developed.—Reuter.



ALLIED ADVANCE IN PACIFIC: Paramushru, an important Japanese Naval and air base on the Kurile Islands was bombed on March 8 for the 13th time.

On the Admiralty Islands, the Allied troops extended their area of occupation on Los Negros Island.

In New Guinea, Allied control Coastal Line to a point 35 miles west of Sador.

In New Britain, Allies are consolidating their bridgehead near Talasea against strong enemy opposition.

Enemy Active In Chin Hills

Allied Troops Engage Japanese Artillery In Action On Eastern Flank

NEW DELHI, March 11.

During 9th March, our troops made advances both on the coastal plain south of, and into the foothills to the South East of Maungdaw, says an Allied war "communique" issued from the Headquarters, South-East Asia Command to-day. Troops taking part in the latter advance established a road block on the Buthidaung-Maungdaw road, whilst others are operating against the enemy strong point in the Razabil area east of Maungdaw.

Enemy activity in the sector was confined to some shelling of our positions north of the road.

On the main Mayu Range and in the Buthidaung sector, our patrols have been active.

Our troops have made further local attacks which have resulted in small advances in the area north-east of Buthidaung.

There is nothing to report from the Kaladan.

In the Chin Hills, the enemy continued to be active on both our west and east flanks, and during 8th and 9th March, our troops in the Western sector fought some small engagements inflicting casualties on the enemy. On 10th March, the centre of our line was shelled, and enemy artillery was also in action on our eastern flank.

In the Hukawng Valley, enemy forces are withdrawing to the south-east in the Lalawng Ga area.

Medium bombers of the strategic air force, Eastern Air Command, on the nght of 10-11 March, bombed Bassein.

U. S. medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force caused heavy damage to the runways at Indaw and Katha airfields on 8th March, and also attacked motor transport, troop concentrations and communications in the area. The next day, farther to the north fighter-bombers continued widespread attacks on a variety of targets in support of ground forces. The Namkwin railroad bridge and a road bridge at Kamaing were knocked out. Dumps of all types were bombed and set afire and troops positions were shot up.

From all these operations, no Allied aircraft is missing.—A. P.

ALLIES CAPTURE MAINGKWAN & WALAWBUM

NEW DELHI, March 11.

General Stilwell, made the following statement on March 10:—

"The fight for Maingkwan and Walawbum is won and only isolated mopping up operations remain. I believe we have killed 2,000 Japanese in this operation alone which should be good news in any language except Japanese.

"I wish to stress the fact that Chinese and Americans fought and died side by side. They fraternized, shared their food, their comforts and their hardships. It is not exaggeration to say they have virtually formed a mutual admiration society.

46 JAP AIRCRAFT DESTROYED

In the greatest single blow ever struck against the Japanese Air Force in Burma since the occupation of that country by the enemy in May, 1942, medium and fighter-bombers and fighters of the Eastern Air Command wiped out 46 enemy aircraft in sweeps on air fields at Shwebo, Anisakan and Onbauk in Central Burma, says a press note issued from Headquarters Eastern Air Command (S E A).—A. P.

DE VALERA FACES BIGGEST STORM OF HIS CAREER

Strong Feeling In Eire Against Rejection Of American Note

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, March 11.

Mr. de Valera is facing the biggest storm of his career. Feeling in Eire against rejection of the American Note is so strong that Mr. de Valera might hold a general election, but well-informed circles from Dublin say Mr. de Valera argued, if he were to close down Japan-German legations, he must take similar steps against Britain and America also in view of Eire's neutrality.

Diplomatic circles admit that the American Note is a much bolder stroke than what Britain ever attempted in her relations with Eire.

It is believed Eire's continued relations with enemies of Britain and America may be one of the subjects for discussion when Mr. Stettinius arrives in Britain.

There may be further important developments during the next few days.

It may take the form of strong economic pressure by America.

STOP PRESS

British Note To De Valera

LONDON, March 11.

A note handed to the Eire Premier Mr. Eamon de Valera on behalf of His Majesty's Government the text of which was issued to-day, declared that the United States request for removal of German and Japanese diplomatic and consular officials from Eire was made with the full concurrence of His Majesty's Government who warmly welcome this initiative. —Reuter.

CALCUTTA, March 11.

Yet another new vessel for India's greatly-expanded navy slid down the ways of an Indian shipyard this afternoon when H. M. I. S. "Rampur" was launched with appropriate ceremony by Her Highness the Begum of Rampur.

Designed for minesweeping, anti-submarine and escort duties, H. M. I. S. Rampur is the sixth Indian warship to be launched from this yard alone and on adjoining slipways more are building.—A. P.

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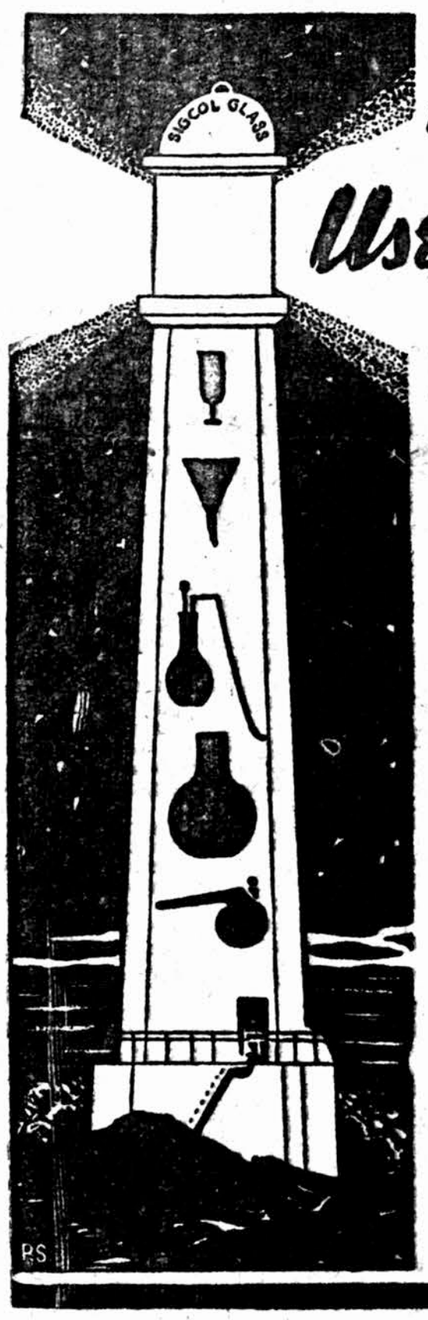

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The Fifteen Year Plan

(By H. M. TRIVEDI)

The idea of a planned economy for India originated with the appointment of the National Planning Committee to collect data and frame a long term plan of economic development for India. The basis of the terms of reference of the Committee was the famous "Fundamental Rights" resolution of the Karachi Congress of 1930-31 The objects of planning were two fold viz., to raise the standard of living of the people and to establish basic and key industries to achieve the necessary increase in national income. This is clear from the following observation by Pandit Nehru in his notes of the Planning Committee.

"No social or economic structure which does not provide work and security to the people can endure. In India we have thought too long in terms of the upper groups and ignored the vast peasantry This can no longer be done and the forgotten creature, the Indian peasant, who has borne so many grievous burdens for centuries must find relief, and secondly advancement in our plan."

DISTRIBUTION

The planners have stated in the introduction that "Neither the problem of distribution, which is vital to any scheme for raising the standard of living nor the allied question of control to be exercised by the State over economic activities are discussed in it. These matters, the importance of which is fully present to our minds are at present under examination by us." The planners appear to lay greater emphasis on the aspect of production than on that of distribution. The plan lays down certain fundamentals of a minimum standard of living and proceeds to calculate the national income which will have to be raised to provide it. It is estimated that in a period of 15 years trebling the national income will lead to a doubling of the per capita income. Underlying this argument, however, is a feeling that doubling of the per capita income will, to a large extent automatically provide for that minimum standard of living which is the basis of the whole plan. Now, the conceptions of a per capita income and provision of a minimum standard of living are widely different. Roughly speaking per capita income means no more than the total national income divided by the total population Provision of a minimum standard of living on the other hand means providing each individual in society with the necessary purchasing power in terms of goods and services which will enable him or her to maintain that minimum.

It is not merely an accident that the first step in planning in the United Kingdom has been the Beveridge Report The Beveridge plan contemplates State legislation to enforce a minimum living wage, sickness and unemployment insurance, old age pensions and health services. It contemplates the creation of a fund now to start with and provision of finance through taxation at the end of the war. Taxation in effect means an appropriation of a portion of the National income and when proceeds are utilized for state services, it is a means of providing equitable distribution Similar State legislation would appear to be necessary in India also because it is the answer to the problem of distribution which will really provide the answer to the query "Planning for whom"?

STATE CONTROL

In a recent speech to the Rotary Club Mr. J. R. D. Tata stated: "The role of the State has not been ignored by the authors of the plan but would form the subject of a separate report." Personally he thought that the authors would not be considering the problem of State Control from a narrow capitalistic point of view. The plan however, will have to consider the majority point of view in the country reflected in the following declaration of the National Planning Committee

"In regard to defence industries, it was decided that they must be owned and controlled by the State Regarding key industries the majority was of opinion that they should also be Sstate-owned. In connection with public utilities it was decided that they should be owned by some organ of the State .....In regard to other important and vital industries no definite rule was laid down, but it was decided that the very nature of planning required some measure of control."—(Pandit Nehru—February 1940.)

A sum of 4,000 crores is expected to be raised from National Savings. The plan states: "The actual execution of the plans will be the function of a supreme economic council working alongside the National Planning Committee under the authority of the Central Government." This Council will presumably control savings and perhaps compel investment of National savings in industry on terms considered reasonable by the State It is obvious that under these circumstances the State will in effect come to function as an agency for raising capital for industry which may or may not be, either owned or controlled by the State. In the absence of safeguards, such as rigid control by the State over industry and distribution of the output of industry the resulting state of affairs cannot possibly be regarded as equitable. It may well be that in absence of State control, National Savings may not be attracted into such investment.

The plan contemplates raising 3,400 crores of capital by "Created Money" ".....it is meant to increase the productive capacity of the Nation and in the long run is of a self-liquidating character." It is however, well-known that such inflation puts a heavy burden on the poor The planners are alive to this and state "During this period in order to prevent inequitable distribution of the burden between different classes which this method of financing will involve, practically every aspect of economic life will have to be so rigorously controlled....."

It may, however, be expedient to consider other methods of saving and raising capital for industry such as strict rationing of necessities, cutting down luxuries, cutting down profits commissions, etc.

DETAILS OF THE PLAN

In the absence of reliable data, the planners have inevitably relied on estimates in most cases. Certain estimates, however, require further clarification. "It is estimated that at pre-war prices the cost of balanced nutritive diet of the type mentioned above (2,800 calories per day) would be approximately Rs. 65 per annum for a growing adult and very little less for a growing child." The figure appears to be rather low. It would be interesting to know how this figure has been arrived at.

The plan assumes that a ratio of 2:4 for capital employed to net product will be correct and it is calculated that Rs. 4,480 crores will be required by way of capital outlay in industry This ratio is affected by several factors such as organization of industry, availability of resources, transport facilities, efficiency of labour, etc. It is not impossible that a sum larger than Rs 4,480 crores may be required. It is estimated that the present national income of Rs. 2,200 crores to which industry agriculture and the services contribute 17, 53 and 22 per cent will have to be raised to 6,600 crores by changing the respective percentages to roughly 35, 40 and 20 respectively. These percentages appear to be arbitrary. There is no reason why even in a balanced economy these percentages may not be so altered as to raise the individual percentage increase in agriculture, to more than 130 per cent as is otherwise anticipated. In fact, in the matter of agriculture the plan concentrates on reforms such as irrigation, protection against soil erosion, better seeds and manures, afforestation, scentific farming and reduction in rural indebetedness. The planners appear to have considered conditions prevailing in parts of India where the Ryotwari system exists, and ignored conditions under the Zamindary system where vested interests in agriculture are more prominent The plan does not appear to contemplate changes in agriculture as radical or comprehensive as those in industry.

While the plan has presented with clarity the primary object of putting forward "a statement in as concrete a form as possible the objectives to be kept in mind in economic planning in India, the general lines on which development should proceed and the demands which planning is likely to make on the country's resources," several factors pointed out above will have to be considered in great detail before the plan can be regarded as practicable.

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ANNIVERSARY OF SUN YAT SEN

THIS DAY 19 YEARS AGO DR. SUN YAT SEN, FOUNDER AND FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC PASSED AWAY

A Chinese proverb says: "A man's greatness can only be estimated after his coffin is nailed."

On March 12, it will be 19 years since Dr Sun Yat Sen father of the Chinese Republic died. That is long enough to estimate some part of what he has meant to China to the East, to the world.

Born November 12, 1867 in South China, the son of a poor farmer, Sun like many poor but bright youths gravitated to college in Hongkong, gravitated some more into student underground activity deserting a medical career therefor was involved in the revolutionary plot of 1895 against the decaying Manchu dynasty barely escaped execution decreed for his comrades

As an exile, floating about the world, he determined to achieve a revolution in China based upon nationalism, democracy and socialism. An attempt to do so after the Boxer outbreak in 1900 proved abortive. Five years later the Chinese Revolutionary League was organised. The revolution came finally in 1911. Dr. Sun returned to China as President of the new republic.

During his 16-year exile, Dr. Sun had thrice visited the United States read deeply into the life and works of Abraham Lincoln. Afterwards he attributed his philosophy of how China should be governed to Lincoln's three principles: "The people are to have, the people are to control, the people are to enjoy."

THREE PRINCIPLES

There principles Dr. Sun bequathed to the Tungmenghui, forerunner of the present Chinese party, the Kuomintang The history of China from Dr Sun's presidency to his death in 1925, and subsequently is a narrative of the slow struggle to apply them concretely. It is a story not without halts and turnings but also with glorious re-beginnings and heartening advances.

Hoping to stop the story before it reached its happy ending Japan declared war upon struggling China. The plot has failed militarily and psychologically. Well equipped, well trained, well led Chinese troops are fighting the Japanese on the ground and in the air over China's coast

Dr. Sun Yat Sen whose 19th death anniversary will be celebrated in China to-day.

and Burma today. And in a public utterance, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek has said that they are still fighting for Sun's philosophies:

"The fundamental principle that guides China's destiny, China's faith as a nation is based upon Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Three People's Principles."

Sun's remains are entombed in a handsome mausoleum in the outskirts of occupied Nanking. The Japanese thus have his body temporarily. The Chinese, and the world allied with China, possess his spirit."—USOWI.

YOUTH STAGES 'SIT-UP' STRIKE

FYZABAD, March 11.

On the eve of his wedding, a lovelorn youth of Fyzabad offered a novel form of "Satyagraha" by squatting on the roof of his house from sunrise to dusk. To protest against his proposed marriage to a girl "not of his choice". The youth climbed the house-top at 6-45 a.m. and each time his parents entreated him to come down, the roof-squatter girded up his loins and threatened to hurl himself to death, unless the proposed alliance was annulled and he was allowed the option of marrying the girl of his "choice". Late in the evening, the youth came down from the roof, when his parents announced the annulment of the wedding.—A. P.

FIVE YEARS MORE FOR MUDALIAR

NEW DELHI, March 11.

With reference to the announcement about the term of office of Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Supply Member, it is authoritatively understood that his appointment is for a fresh term of five years as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, March 11: It is learned that Lieut. Col. R. R. Burnatt, at present Deputy Secretary, Political Department will be Joint Secretary in the External Affairs Department from April vice Mr. H. Weightman, who has been selected for appointment as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

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RAMAKRISHNA MISSION ON BENGAL DISTRESS RELIEF

Swami Madhavnanda, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math writes:

Appeals are pouring to us from our various relief centres and also from other quarters insisting upon the necessity of continuing and even extending our relief operations. All the reports draw the same dismal picture. Worse still, there is the general apprehension of a far worse catastrophe in the coming months of April and May.

Rice is still scarce in many localities, is dear everywhere, and its price is steadily rising. With memory of the recent past the peasant is unwilling to part with his surplus produce. He has a tendency to stock more than in normal times; and in the general absence of consumers' goods he has no incentive to sell his surplus except a portion of it necessary for procuring a few bare necessities. An inflation compels him to sell whatever he is willing to part with at a high price.

It is evident in the light of all this that the need for relief work continues and is even greater in some of the districts. Not only are the destitutes to be fed and clothed, but houses have also to be built and work provided for them. Workers who have lost employment and have been uprooted from their homes and villages have to be rehabilitated. Gradually the economic life of the village communities will have to be built up anew.

Diseases like malaria, smallpox and cholera are still taking a heavy toll of lives. The need for medicines and the services of qualified medical men is great and urgent.

In view of the slight improvement in the situation in some districts but more particularly for want of funds our Mission from 50 centres covering 19 districts is at present conducting gratuitous relief work in a restricted form by giving free doles of rice to a large proportion of the destitutes especially those who are infirm or unable for any other reason to work just now, as well as giving rice, etc., in exchange for work of some sort such as paddy-husking, cane work, etc. We are also distributing medicines and diet among the diseased.

We therefore appeal to the generous public to send us help so that relief may continue till confidence returns and the crisis is over.

4 DESTITUTES DIE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, March 10

Four sick destitutes died yesterday in Calcutta hospitals and there were ten new admissions. During the day, 18 such persons were discharged from the hospitals.—A.P.

Hull Confirms Eire's Rejection Of U. S. Note

Axis Diplomatic Representatives To Remain In Dublin

DUBLIN, March 10.

The Eirean Government Information Bureau stated tonight that the reply of the Irish Government to the United States' request that the German Legation and Japanese Consular Establishments in Eire should be closed and Staffs sent home was given immediately and confirmed later by a note handed in at the State Department at Washington.

It is understood that an agreed statement by both the Governments of the text of the notes exchanged will be published.

Mr. Cordell Hull announced that Eire has rejected the United States' request for the removal of Axis Consular and Diplomatic Representatives.

"Gandhi Is India"

Can Alone Represent Country At Peace Conference, Says Dr. Mookerjee

NEW DELHI March 11.

"Mahatma Gandhi is the man to represent India at any Peace Conference. He alone can represent the aspiration of the people of India"

Thus observed Dt Radhakumud Mookerjee speaking at the Prabashi Banga Sahitya Sammelan heldJ here under the presidency of Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Sir Azizul Haque, Commerce Member to the Government of India, is the chairman of the Reception Committee.

Dr. Mookerjee traced the ancient history of India to belie the slogan often raised "Democracy is unsuited to India" and cited quotations from the Vedas and said that the word 'Sabha' meaning Conference, was coined from the Rigveda. He further said that in a democratic state the people should have one aspiration, one voice and one goal.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh proposed a vote of thanks to the delegates and organisers of the Conference which concluded after a musical soiree.—United Press.

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Alleged Desecration Of Religious Place

KARACHI, March 11.

The timely intervention of the Police yesterday averted a situation that might otherwise have taken a communal turn. It is stated that on Thursday night, some Hindu boys, engaged in celebrating Holi in the Kharadar quarter of the town removed the door of an old Mosque and burnt it in the Holi fire.

Yesterday (Friday) morning a large crowd of Muslims collected near the Mosque and demanded of the Hindus of the locality that the offending boys should be caught and the door of the Mosque replaced. The situation was threatening to take a serious turn when high police officers arrived on the scene and persuaded the crowd to disperse.

The Hindu leaders at the same time are said to have agreed to replace the door; the city police have registered a case under Section 295 I. P. C. (Desecration of a Religious Place) against some boys, who have not so far been arrested.—A. P.

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Womanhood Exalted To Its Sublime Heights

"Kasturba Day" Must Be A Day Of Unity And Activity, Says Arundale

MADRAS, March 11.

Writing in "New India Survey" on Kasturba Gandhi, Dr G. S. Arundale says:—

All who read Mr. Devdas Gandhi's touching description of his noble mother's passing must have felt deeply moved, for it told of the release of one of the great company of women who have exalted womanhood to its sublime height and have thus not only set an example to the world's womanhood but also to the world's manhood that it may begin to learn that woman is the heart of humanity and to reverence her accordingly.

Dr. Arundale adds: It is strongly borne in upon me that Mrs. Gandhi reserved for her passing the greatest blessing it was in her power to bestow. As we read the words of Mr. Devdas Gandhi, are we not all magically lifted out of the sordidness of our mutual differences, out of the misunderstandings which seem so hopelessly to divide us into a region in which the spirit of comradeship reigns triumphant over the spirit of intolerant and combative individuality?

Such should be the essence of the memorial to Mrs. Gandhi. Not that we must give up our most sincere convictions, but that where agreement is possible, we shall hasten to agree, at the same time exploring ways and means of discovering agreement where so far agreement has seemed impossible.

"BA'S' LEGACY

Concluding Dr. Arundale says, we shall surely add a Kasturba Day to the many days with which we salve our sluggish conscience. It will be good to add such a day. But this day must be a day of activity such as she would have wished to be her legacy to us. It must be a day of unity—a day which in her name we dedicate to that faithfulness to one another which in Mrs. Gandhi was ceaseless faithfulness to an exquisite simplicity and to a wonderful reverence summed up in the last beautiful words of her narrower life on earth.

Let such a day be nowhere marred by discord whether in writing in words or in action. Let such a day be a day of truce to quarrelling and dissension and all other forms of disunity. And let there arise out of such a day little nuclei in every village and in every town and city of stalwart comradeship in every field of India's life, and where these already exist let such comradeship be fortified as the days pass.—A. P.

Condolence Messages To Mahatma

MADRAS, March 11.

According to the "Hindu" Correspondent in New Delhi, it is understood that among those who sent messages of sympathy to Gandhiji recently were Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Halifax, Lord and Lady Wavell, Sir George and Lady Colville.—Orient Press.

KASTURBA DAY IN CONTAI

The day was celebrated in Contai under the auspices of Sevasangha by holding a congregational prayer in the morning followed by a spinning demonstration and door to door collection for the poor and by arranging a spinners' rally in the afternoon which was very impressive. There were 50 spinners, who spun for about two hours and later on received one cloth and a rupee each from the Sangha. The first and the second spinners got Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively in addition to cloth. Basanti Devi (a European) who herself is a very good spinner and is now serving in the Friends' Ambulance Unit Children's Hospital, distributed the prizes.

DETENUS RELEASED

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, (By Mail.)

Mr. Badrinarain Sochani and Mr. Radhakrishna Purohit, the two prominent Praja Mandal workers of Sikar, have been released after a very short detention under the D. I. R.

CONGRESSMAN SURRENDERS

SURAT, March 11: Natwarlal Manibhai Desai, a prominent Congress worker of Vegaum who was ordered by the District Magistrate, Surat, to report immediately, presented himself before the police to-day. He is now detained under the D. I. R.

RELEASED FROM SABARMATI JAIL

SURAT, March 11: Dahyabhai Prabhubhai Patel of Bardoli and Dayalji Ratanji of Afva who were detained in the Sabarmati Jail under the D.I.R. were released unconditionally. —A. P.

ASSAM SECURITY PRISONERS

GAUHATI, March 11.

Mr. Laksmidhar Baruah and Mr. Liladhar Baurah, two security prisoners in the Jorhat Jail have been released and interned in the Gauhati Municipal area.

Two other security prisoners, Messrs. Khagiram Kakati and Itaguri Chutia of Golaghat have also been released from the Jorhat Jail.—United Press.

RELEASED BUT RE-ARRESTED

FYZABAD, March 10.—Sitaram Singh, a Congressman, who was released from detention last week was re-arrested yesterday under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

BENGAL SECURITY PRISONERS

CALCUTTA, March 11.—The case of Criminal Security Prisoners of the Province numbering over 2,000 will shortly bee subjected to scrutiny an officer to be appointed by the Government of Bengal, it is learnt.

The security political prisoners of the Province will not, it is understood, come within the scope of the scrutiny but their cases will be examined by Goverament according to the procedure laid down in the restriction and detention ordinance recently promulgated by the Government of India.—A. P.

NOTORIOUS OUTLAW SHOT DEAD

FEROZEPUR, March 11: Sajjan, a notorious outlaw, was shot dead last evening in an encounter with a police party headed by Mr. S. R. Chaudhri, Superintendent of Police, Ferozepur in village Dalsinghwala in Nabha State.—A. P.

QUIT THE LEAGUE

Jamiat-Ul-Ulema's Call

CALCUTTA, March 11.

At a special meeting of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Bengal, held here under the presidency of the Peer Saheb of Furfursa, a resolution calling upon every Muslim "to cut off all connections with the Muslim League" inasmuch as it was "inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Shariat" was adopted.

It called upon the Muslim members of the Legislature, specially those returned with the moral and active support of Ulema, to immediately organise under the banner of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Bengal.

It expressed the opinion that candidates on behalf of the Jamiat should seek elections to all self-governing institutions.—United Press.

WOMAN MILL WORKER'S FATAL FALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Jamnabai Raoji, a 40-year-old woman died due to an accidental fall from the first floor of a mill at Kurla on Tuesday.

The deceased who worked in the mill had gone to throw some waste cotton out of a window on the first floor when she accidentally fell down and sustained fracture. She died in the K. E. M. Hospital.

All-India Weather

POONA, March 11

Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours on 7th March 1944:—

Allahabad	89	nil	0.	BOMBAY	88	72	0.
Calcutta	95	68	0.	Cawnpore	87	59	0.
Cuttack	91	72	0.	Darjeeling	nil	nil	nil.
Delhi	85	52	0.	Dehra Dun	80	51	0.
Jacobabad	86	60	0.	Karachi	87	64	0.
Lahore	81	47	0.	Lucknow	90	60	0.
Madras	84	73	0.5.	Nagpur	92	57	0.
Poona	91	66	0.	Peshawar	73	54	0.
Shilong	71	55	0,	Simla	61	45	0. A. P.

"SOWING SEEDS OF ANTAGONISM"

Carl Heath X'Rays Viceroy's Speech

LONDON, March 11.

Commenting on Lord Wavell's speech on February 27th, Carl Heath, writing in the Quaker weekly journal "The Friend", asks "how is the continued autocracy at the Centre and in most of the provinces expressing itself? It is important that in this interim period we watch this matter, for willing co-operation is the fruit of rightly handled circumstance; and the moulding of that circumstance in India lies still in our own hands. Whilst we retain full control and carry the responsibility, we cannot avoid being an influence in determining the future.

Carl Heath mentions the reintroduction of women workers in coalmines, the effort to destroy prohibition, misapplication of the Defence Rules and gagging of Mrs. Naidu and adds: "Some of these happenings are defended as war necessities. But many of them cannot be. The point, however, we have to bear in mind is that until a new and free constitution changes the face of India we remain responsible for them.

It is foolish to hope for a future post-war willing partnership, if now we sow such seeds of antagonism."—Reuter

18 Injured In Bus Accident

SURAT March 11: Eighteen persons including the driver were injured, when a motor bus running between Rander and Surat upset while negotiating a turn on the road.

The injured have been removed to hospital.—A. P.

SIX BURNED TO DEATH IN HOTEL FIRE

RICHMOND, (Virginnia): Six people were burned to death when a fire early to-day damaged three top floors of the fashionable Jefferson Hotel here. Twelve others were badly injured.

The dead were a State Senator, four women and one sailor.—Reuter

BOMBAY TOPS INDIAN HOCKEY AGAIN

(Continued from Page 11)

Gwalior put up an amazing show to floor, their formidable opponents by the substantial margin of 4 goals to 1. It was Roop Singh, brother of that hockey Wizard Dhyan Chand, who was mainly responsible for it. Roop was in his best form on that day. It was a treat to watch him—especially the manner in which he helped his colleagues to storm the C. I. Citadel.

NO LUCK FOR DELHI

Their engagement with Delhi, the holders, in the penultimate round turned out to be a titanic affair. For three days they had to struggle to bring forth a decision. Gwalior seemed to improve with each outing. It was youth which won against experience in the end. In Kailash Gwalior has a pivot who will stand with India's best before many years have elapsed. Bala Power, Ghulam Rasul and Kunzru are promising forwards of the first order. But Rasul needs to curtail his selfish activities a good deal. Roop Singh and old Massey must see to that.

Unlike Manavadkar, who were accounted for by 3 goals to 1, Delhi has an excellent side. Their centre-half, Niaz, stood head and shoulders over his fellows. With a small slice of luck in their favour they might have got the better of their young rivals, particularly in their first replay. Nevertheless Gwalior were deserving winners.

MARCHING ORDERS TO PINTO

There was a big campaign in the press and elsewhere for the inclusion of Johnny Pinto and Munir in the Bombay team. Our selectors stuck to their guns in case of Pinto to the last although they recanted in case of Munir. Somehow Jalgaokar is not quite fit in the combination with Hakim and Munir on either side. So he was dropped after Gwalior had held Bombay to a draw in the final. Pinto suited the combination admirably and helped Bombay to take the lead of 3 goals to nil in the first period. A little before the interval he was given marching orders by Umpire Mackenzie which not only put the local side out of joint but cooled down the enthusiasm of the spectators. As the matter is still subjudice I withhold further comments on the incident. Tired on the Gwalior players were after five days strenuous fights they were unable to reduce the margin of defeat. Phillips in the deep defence and Hakim in the attacking line covered themselves with glory although every man in our team acquitted himself creditably.

M. FERNANDEZ TO GET RS. 6,000

It was in the fitness of things that the B P H A culminated its season with a benefit match to help Manuel Fernandez of the Lusitanians who lost an eye while playing for his club against the B B and C I Railway in the League. The Lusitanians the Provincial Champions, played against Bombay the National Champions in the Exhibition match on Tuesday which including donations etc., fetched over Rs. 6,000. Manuel may console himself with the fact that he has many sympathisers in Bombay and outside to translate their sympathies into solid contributions. The match ended in a victory for the National Champions but the Lusis put up a good show against them.

GRAND ALL-INDIA WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

IN AID OF

RED CROSS FUND

AT

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HAMIDAH	vs. ARJUN SINGH PATHA KIKAR SINGH
SHIVA GUNDA MUTRNALI	vs. NAR SINGH OF SHOLAPUR
MAJHA BULAQIWALLA	vs. KARTAR SINGH
GHULAM KADIR	vs. ALLAH YAR

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Falgun Vad 2, 2000
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 16 1363
Parsi: Meher 10, 1313
Sunrise: 7-51 a.m. Sunset: 7-46 p.m.
Hightide: 1-18, 13-34 Lowtide: 7-26 19-23

To-day's Engagements

NEW EDUCATION SCHOOL: Annual sports at Gowalia Tank Maidan at 4-30 p.m.

DUTT SANGEET VIDYALAYA: Annual celebration in Blavatsky Lodge, at 5 p.m Dr Botiram B Velkar will preside.

RASTRIA SEVA DAL: Sjt P. M. Nadkarni will preside over the inauguration of the Dal at Gamdevi at 5 p.m.

ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Special general body meeting at 5-30 p.m. in the Mahasabha premises. Coover Kunj, Parsi Colony, Dadar.

INDIAN CONCERT: At King's Circle, Matunga today (Sunday) from 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. (S T) by Mr J D Jaokar

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Sleep and Dreams." Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain at 6-15 p.m.

ORIENT SHIP SUPPLY CO. OF COCHIN: Opens Branch at 274, Narshi Natha Street, Bombay at 10-30 a.m (N S T).

FORT ARYA SAMAJ: Raja Guru Dhurendrji Shastri will speak at 9-30 a.m. at the Arya Samaj Mandir Fort, 96/98 Bora Bazar Street when Dr. V M Kaikini will preside.

HOME PRODUCTS EXHIBITION AT C. J HALL: To-day is last day of home products and daily household goods exhibition sale at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall whole day. Entrance free

PARLE TILAK VIDYALAYA: Annual prize distribution on the grounds of the Vidyalaya today (Sunday) when Rao Bahadur Umakant S. Desai will preside and Mrs. Desai will give away the prizes.

DONGRI ENGLISH SCHOOL: Annual social gathering and prize distribution at school premises at 4 p.m. (N S T). Mr. P. K. Savant will preside. Variety entertainment of music and dance.

BENE-ISRAEL KIRTHAN: Under the auspices of the Nootan Bene-Israel Club, "Joseph Zuleikha" a Marathi Kirtan in aid of the Sir Elly Kadoorie High School, Mazagaon, at 4-30 p.m (N S T) at the School Hall

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION: Members and sympathisers will meet today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Orient High School Hall, Lady Jamsheji Road, Shivaji Park, when Mr. S. V. Deshpande will speak on "Soviet Asia—What It Means To India"

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION: Prize distribution of the Ball Badminton Fives Tournament (1944) and Carroms Inter-Association and Open Tournaments (1943-44) at 9 a.m. (N S T) at the Indian Gymkhana, Matunga Ltd., grounds.

RECEPTION TO MR. SASTRI: The South Indian Association will accord a public reception to the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. at the Jain Boarding School House Matunga—United Press.

GHALIB ANNIVERSARY

The 75th death anniversary of Ghalib will be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the St. Xavier's High School Hall, in which the historic Mushaira of 1846 will also be staged. Kazi Abdul Gafar Editor the "Payam Daily" of Hyderabad will preside.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA: "Under the joint auspices of G.S.B. Sabha and G.S.B. Scholarship League a condolence meeting on the sad demise of Sjt. Gopalrao Naik (father of Dr. S S Rao, Dr V G Rao and Mr M G Naik) will be held at the office of the Sabha at 4-30 p.m. (N S T).

BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE CORPS FREE VACCINATION CENTRE: Members of the public will be vaccinated free of any charge by qualified Medical Officers of the Corps at the above Centre (Union High School Compound 205 Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay 4) between 5 and 8 p.m. in the evening on week days and from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Sundays

ACADEMY OF ISLAM YOUME NABI CELEBRATIONS: At the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, Bori Bunder Zainab Khatun will recite Kirate Korane Shareef and Ya Hu Allahu Atiya Begum will speak on 'Month of Rabiur Awal' Miss Asghari Begum on the 'Holy Prophet' Miss Meher Banu on the 'Great Sayings.' Mr Husein on 'Prophethood' interspersed with dialogues, S. M Zahir and Sashir Nizami will recite their own compositions, Roushan Gulamal will chant 'Naat'

INDORE CIVIL LIBERTIES CONFERENCE

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference will preside over the All-Indore State Civil Liberties Conference going to be held at Indore on April 22nd and 23rd.

Pick Pockets Active

Pickpockets are still active on trams and buses Persons travelling by these vehicles or waiting at bus or tram terminii should keep a hand on their cash, fountain pens, etc.

Ginger Boy Annexes Aga Khan's Spring Cup

Gwalior Records Another Treble

From Our Racing Correspondent

Several fancied candidates were to the fore to-day at Mahaluxmi when the third day of the spring meeting was decided but in the second division of the Renala Plate, the most neglected Air Ace who had shown hardly any form in his last many essays, trounced opposition and shocked the crowds by returning Rs. 516 for each tenner which is the biggest price paid out in the season.

Gwalior candidates again played the chief role Ginger Boy annexed the day's attractive event, the Aga Khan's Spring Cup and recorded 2 minutes 4-4/5 seconds for negotiating the journey of ten furlongs which evidently eclipses the timings recorded so far in this season.

Gwalior's Two-Two-Tye and Khan Bahadur also won their respective events

The championship for the year has been firmly secured by the Maharaja of Gwalior who has now a very big lead over the Gaekwar of Baroda.

The sport was dull, barring one event finishes were not closely fought.

Jockey Jones who was in tremendous form, rode a treble and Roberts also steered two winners. Maj. Jadhav and Shinde the Gwalior and Kashmir trainers were associated with a treble and a double respectively.

The following are the results:—

THE CUMBALLA PLATE Division III—Distance 5 furlongs.

H. H. The Maharani of Kashmir's BLUE WONDER 8-4 Jones 1
H. H. Maharani Chimnabai of Baroda's PRINCESS CHITRA 8-4 Evans 2
H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's LOVE ME 8-4 West 3
Hon'ble Sir Shantidas Askuran's FLOWER GIRL 8-4 B. McQuade 4

Not run: Grand Festival.
Won by: 2 lengths, 3 lengths. Nk.
Time 1 minute 4 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 16. Rs. 18 and Rs. 30.

THE SOMERSET PLATE—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. A. Higgins's BAY PETER 8-0 Percival 1
Mr. J. A. Grimshaw's HIGHLAND LAD 8-0 Stead 2
Mr. S. G. Bhopatkar's GOLD GAINER 7-7 Sibbritt 3
Mr. M. J. Rajpal's SAMMY BRASS 8-4 B. McQuade 4

Not run: Hot Stuff.
Won by S-hd. 2 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 43 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 24 and Rs. 18.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Abid H. Doctor's PROMISE ME 8-4 Marrs 1
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's SNAKY HIPS 8-4 Evans 2
H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's BLUE PENCIL 8-4 Roberts 3
Mr. Habib I. Rahimtoola's MANJRI DELIGHT 8-4 Rook 4

Not run: Rex Dandy. Madame Chiang and Ferial.
Won by: 3/4 length, 3 lengths. 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 4 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 39.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Maharaja of Gwalior's TWO-TWO TYE 9-4 Roberts 1
Mr. Moshi Gurji Raphael's AZIZ FADHIL 9-0 B. McQuade 2
Thakor Saheb of Lathi and Kumar Shri Harishchandrasinghji of Lathi's KAID SAOUD 9-4 Burn 3
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's SHREE RANJIT 8-13 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Muwaffaq al Illah, Amir al Jazira, Miami and Chief Officer.
Won by: 1 1/4 lengths. S-hd. S-hd.
Time: 2 minutes 23 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 33. Rs. 21 and Rs. 46.

THE RENALA PLATE Division II—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Lt. Col. M. S. Irani's AIR ACE 8-2 K. Z. Khan 1
Maharaja of Idar's BUBBLES 9-2 Mohd. Khan 2
Mr. J. A. Grimshaw's HIGHLAND REEL 8-0 Jagrupsingh 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's MAHBOOB'S CHOICE 8-2 Laloo 4

Not run: Captain Courageous and Paravant.
Won by: 3 lengths, 1 length 1/2 length.
Time: 2 minutes 10 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 516. Places Rs. 129. Rs. 24 and Rs. 142.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE Division I—Distance 5 furlongs.

H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's KING'S JESTER 8-12 Britt 1
Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's HAPPY FATE 8-9 Stead 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's JAIMANGAL 8-7 Jones 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior's ASHOK KUMAR 8-7 Roberts 4

Not run: Gold Legion and Shakahoor.
Won by: 1 1 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 3 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

THE AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Maharaja of Gwalior's GINGER BOY 8-9 Jones 1
Mrs. Justice's MAUT TON 7-4 Percival 2
Mr. M. D. Petit's USK 9-1 Evans 3
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's FORTUNATE LAD 7-10 Sibbritt 4

Not run: Golden Tiger.
Won by 1 1 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 4 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 20. Rs. 33 and Rs. 18.

THE RENALA PLATE Division I—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Maharani of Kashmir's MAHARAJ 9-4 Jones 1
Mr. S. G. Bhopatkar's FIROUZE 8-6 Brace 2
Mr. A. Fatah's HOT STUFF 7-9 West 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's FLOWER OF LASHKAR 8-2 Faiz Mohd. 4

Not run: Peerless and Injustice.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length. S-hd.
Time: 2 minutes 10 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 68. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30.

THE SHERIDAN PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's KHAN BAHADUR 9-7 Roberts 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's POM POM II 8-6 Raffaele 2
Maharaja of Baroda's ROYAL BLOOD 9-3 Britt 3
Sir Cusrow Wadia's QUISLING 7-8 Stead 4

Not run: Willow Herb.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths. 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 41 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 22 and Rs. 14.

Aga Khan Hockey

The Tournament Promises To Be Highly Attractive This Year

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, the Blue riband of hockey in Western India, which will commence at the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Monday next promises to be highly attractive this year. Despite the restrictions placed by the railways on travelling and the difficulty of securing lodging accommodation in the city, fourteen up-country teams have entered the list. Among them are such prominent sides as Manavadar, Bhagwant Club (Tikamgarh), Gwalior and Bangalore A.S.I. combined. Besides these there are two teams each from Nagpur and Poona and three from Kirkee. It is very likely the Calcutta Rangers, B. N. Railway, Delhi Independents and a Lucknow XI would also participate.

All the leading clubs in Bombay have entered the list. Twenty-nine teams will play in the Preliminary round and they include the Lusitanians and the City Police. The two Railways and the St. Xavier's "A" will play in the Tournament Proper.

Water Polo

Communal Quadrangular To Pay For Bombay's Team To Lahore

The Annual Quadrangular Water Polo Tournament will be staged at the Golvala Brothers Victoria Swimming Bath on April 17 and 18. According to the draw, the Parsis will meet the Europeans and the Hindus the Zionists in the first round. Then the winners will play off the final. A Quadrangular Relay race will be held in conjunction with this tournament.

The entire proceeds of the Tournament will be devoted towards meeting the expenses of the team which will represent Bombay in the All-India Swimming Championships at Lahore next August.

Ranji Trophy Match

LAHORE, March 10.

The semi-final of the Ranji Trophy Cricket tournament between the Northern India Cricket Association and the Western Indian States will be played at Rajkot on March 17 18. 19 and 20.—A.P

Wanted Karnatak University

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The idea of a separate University for Karnatak was supported in a resolution adopted at a Conference of Kannada workers of the Deccan States held here under the presidency of Mr. S. Krishna Sharma, Editor of the "Vishwa Karnatak" of Bangalore and a former Secretary of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference

The Conference demanded, among others, that Kannada should be the official language in the Kannada-speaking States and areas and that self-Government should be established in the States

Another resolution relating to the Merger Scheme was adopted by the Conference which supported the idea of merging of contiguous linguistic areas—United Press.

PROGRESS MADE BY INFORMATION FILMS

Hollywood Academy Awards

BY T. V. P.

Screen Page Editors and others were shown last week some films recently made by the Information Films of India. Since the "Our Heritage" series was started, these Government productions are being more sympathetically received by cinema audiences. Among popular items that recently appeared in the News Parade, like the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and the All-India Music Conference deserve mention.

"Save For The Future", "Gold", and "Spirit Of Chungking" will also prove popular items when released. "Gold" has all the human touch possible and is altogether different in treatment from 'Coal' for instance. "Dances Of India which is ready may be expected to catch popular fancy.

HOLLYWOOD ACADEMY AWARDS

The 1943 Academy Awards were announced on March 4 in Hollywood. For his outstanding performance in Warner Bros.' "Watch On the Rhine", Film Actor, Paul Lukas gets the Academy's highest award, while Warner's "Casablanca" was voted best film of the year. Direction of this picture brings another Academy Award to Film Director. Micheal Curtis.

The Irwing Thalberg Memorial Award, for the 'most consistently high quality of product during the year", goes to Producer, Hal B Wallis, also of Warner's.

RKO Radio Picture, "This Land Is Mine", secures top honours for the best sound-recording, while a similar distinction falls to "This Is The Army" for its musical recording. Warner's "Princess O'Rourke" is adjudged best original screen-play of the year.

RCA-recorded pictures win outstanding honours among the year's awards, sharing the Warner triumphs. Warner's studios in Hollywood are completely equipped by RCA.

PENDHARKAR ANNIVERSARY

"Mr. Bapu Pendharkar wonderfully transformed modernised the Marathi stage", said Nanasaheb Phatak the well-known actor of the Marathi stage while paying a tribute to the late Mr. Pendharkar on the occasion of the anniversary celebrated by the Lalit Kaladarsha Natak Mandali on Friday at Baliwala Theatre. Mr Motiram Topiwala presided.

Mr. Phatak expressed profound regret that Pendharkar, who had contributed immensely to the Marathi stage should have died a miserable death.

Mr. D. S. Umrootkar said that Pendharkar was a credit and an ornament to the Marathi stage. By his austerity, punctuality and humanity he remains a pole star to many who want to launch dramatic companies to popularise dramatic art.

Master Bhalchandra Pendharkar, the son of late Mr Pendharkar appealed for public support to enable him to carry out his father's traditions. Mr. Motiram Topiwala said, "it is easy for one to achieve greatness, but very difficult for his successors to maintain it."

The proceeds of "Hach Mulacha Bap" staged by the Lalit Kaladarsha Mandali on the occasion were donated to Talavade (Sawantwadi) Village Uplift Mandal towards a school building.

DENABANK TO OPEN SHARE BAZAR BRANCH

Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co Ltd. will open their Share Bazar Branch and Safe deposit Vault at Dena Bank House, Hammam Street, Fort, on Wednesday, March 15. Mr. K. R. P. Shroff the President of the Bombay Stock Exchange will perform the opening ceremony.

Dena Bank will have now 25 offices.

Textile Conference

The All-India Textile Conference concluded after holding its last session on Saturday at the V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga, when some interesting papers were read on technological subjects under the chairmanship of Mr. Camer S. Tyebji.

Mr. Tyebji appealed to all present to make it their life's ambition to develop the Indian Textile industry to its best after the war

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Serious, sincere, patriotic young people invited to meet others with view to participate in constructive planning and creative work. Only those prepared to share the task of pioneering altogether a new and daring program for Young India need answer this call. Post Box 850, Bombay. 4333

SOCIAL

For Matrimony, Friendship, Trade, other 441 hobbies, consult International Introduction Bureau, Aligarh. (4098)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Expert to manufacture Rexin Cloth, Book Binding Cloth and Calico Printing on descent remuneration. Apply Box No. 4337, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for Up-Country a technically experienced Weaving Master thoroughly conversant with handlooms of various types fitted with peddles, dobbies and jacquards; must have practical experience of managing handloom work on factory basis. Apply giving full details of practical work and qualifications, stating salary expected. 8086

Wanted Medical Graduates experienced in representing Pharmaceutical Products. Men with special knowledge in Biology and Bactriology preferred. Salary Rs. 300|- to Rs. 500|- according to qualification plus local conveyance and travelling expenses .Apply to Box No. 8087, 'Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

Kashmir, To Let modern bungalows, last year occupied by highest Ruling families. Also Houseboats. Enquire Hill-Homes Co., Srinagar. (3894)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get Foreign Degrees Medical, Engineering, B.A., M.A., etc. Fee nominal. Bazmeatibba, Delhi. (3720)

LOST & FOUND

Set of lower teeth, numbering seven at intervals, lost opposite Wilson College on 11th March. Will finder kindly communicate with Vijay Merchant, Damodhar Bhuvan, Warden Road, telephone No. 40811. 4345

PUBLIC NOTICE

EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER CONTROL

(TENDER No. 144-45)

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 10th April, 1944 for supply, of Half Round B. G. and Half Round M. G. sleepers of the following species:—

Botanical name	Common name
Toctona Grandis	Teak.
Mesua ferrea	Nahor, Nangal Suruli.
Hopea parviflora	irupu irumbogam.

Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5|- being the cost of tender documents to the Chief Auditor, B. N. Ry. House, Kidderpore, Calcutta, whose receipt for the amount must be produced before such documents can be issued. This sum will not be refunded.

T. M. DUMBLE,
Sleeper Control Officer,
Eastern Group,
B. N. Railway House, Kidderpore.
Calcutta, 28-2-1944.

(8027)

15TH CROWDED WEEK! 15TH!
Hear! BORAL'S MAGICAL MUSIC in

New Theatres' Song-Spangled Hit! **WAPAS**

KRISHNA Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m Sat., Sun. at 1 p.m.

JINNAH SAYS VICEROY'S SPEECH WAS PROVOCATIVE

Warns Roosevelt That Muslim World Will Be Ablaze If Injustice Is Done To Palestinian Arabs

ALIGARH, March 10

"The surest way to win the war which His Excellency the Viceroy considers his first job is to concede Pakistan demand, which means freedom both for Hindus and the Mussalmans, said Mr M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, addressing Aligarh University Union to-day

The British Government could thus prove their sincerity and 'bona fides' that they want to transfer real self-Government to the people of this vast sub-continent, he added, "instead of throwing feelers to Mr. Gandhi and the Congress to guarantee their good behaviour and agree to the political issues being indefinitely shelved or put into cold storage."

Mr. Jinnah asserted that division of India was inevitable and Pakistan a certainty. A blending of the two nations, the Hindus and the Mussalmans, was an impossibility, and it was futile and unwise now to obstruct or delay the establishment of Pakistan.

PROVOCATIVE SPEECH

Characterising the Viceroy's address to the Central Legislature (in which reference was made to the geographical unity of India) as provocative and and thoughtless of Muslim position, Mr. Jinnah said his Excellency was anxious to throw a bait to the Congress and Mr. Gandhi to secure their good behaviour during the period.

No doubt Lord Wavell, like his predecessor, had started fishing in Congress waters, and hoped to succeed where his predecessor had failed in landing a big fish or a number of small ones sufficient for his purpose

Mr. Jinnah continuing said that Lord Wavell's conception of unity from the point of view of defence and internal and external economic problem could only be interpreted as a clear indication. how best to maintain and continue British occupation and its imperialistic stangle-hold over India

He had disregarded the demands of Muslim India and had taken undue advantage of the present policy of non-embarrassment of the Muslim League

The Muslim League President said the futile bait to Congress would lead India nowhere and in his opinion it was a dangerous game to play which might lead to very serious consequences.

HIT AT COMMUNISTS

Referring to Communist Party propaganda which had become of late very active, Mr Jinnah said all their talk of Socialism Communism National Socialism and the like was out of place.

The first duty of the Moslems was to establish Pakistan and when once they had taken possession of their homelands, the question would then arise as to what form of Government they were going to establish.

He pointed out that the most important party on account of their power and authority at present were the British Government and unless they showed a real change of heart the settlement of the Indian problem would be delayed.

Turning to the situation in Indian States, Mr. Jinnah said that after Kashmir of late the Mussalmans had been subjected to unfair treatment in Gwalior and accused the Paramount Power to intervene into the administration of such States to see that fair and just treatment is meted out to the Mussalmans.

Dealing with the Jewish problem in Palestine Mr. Jinnah said that if President Roosevelt under the pressure of the powerful world Jewery committed the blunder of forcing the British Government to do injustice to the Arabs in Palestine it would set the whole Moslem world ablaze from one end to another.—A. P.

NEW CALCUTTA VICE-CHANCELLOR

CALCUTTA, March 11: Dr. Radha Binode Pal, a former Judge of the Calcutta High Court has, it is learnt, been selected to succeed Dr. B. C. Roy as Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University.—A. P.

5th WEEK

RANJIT'S
MYTHOLOGICAL HIT

SHANKAR PARVATI

SADHONA BOSE, AROON,
Director: C. A. DOSHI
*AJTT Release

OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
SAT., SUN. Matinee 1-30
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30.

28TH WEEK OF TRIUMPH!
RAJKAMAL'S &
V. SHANTARAM'S

SHAKUNTALA
JAYASHREE, CHANDRAMOHAN
Daily: 4, 7, 10. Fri., Sat., Sun. 1-15 p.m.
SWASTIK (OLD PATHE)
Plans Open: 10 to 1 & 3 to 7 p.m.

Dance Queen **MUMTAZ SHANTI** 3rd CROWDED WEEK
Goes One Better in Murari's Musical Hit!
BADALTI-DUNIYA
with
TRILOK KAPUR,
K. C. DEY, SHAHZADI
AT
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4, 7, & 10 p. m.
Sat. Sun. at 1 p.m.

Daily: 4-35, 7-15, 10-15 p.m.
TAJ Microphonic Sound
MURLI'S Super Social
KURBANI
Directed by RAM DARYANI
Co-starring:
DURGA KHOTE, VASANTEE, KAUSALYA, ISHWARLAL, GOPE, GULAB.
Fri., Sat., Sun. Matinee 1-45 p.m.
Plans open 10 to 12 noon.

THIRD WEEK
IT'S A GREAT SAGA OF FRIENDSHIP—
NAVIN'S
PURPOSEFUL SOCIAL

DOST
NOORJEHAN * MOTILAL
Director: SHAUKAT HUSSAIN
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinee 1-30
Advance Booking: 10 a.m. & 12 Noon.

Suresh Vaidya, the Indian member of the editorial staff of the American papers "Time" and "Life", who is on trial before a Court Martial at Canterbury. He is contesting the right of British Government to call him up for Army service. (Drawing by G. V. Chandvadkar, 'Chronicle" Staff Artist).

NO SETTLEMENT IN PRISON CAMP

"Oriental Post" On Wavell's Terms To Congress

(From A Special Correspondent)

LONDON: March 10: The March issue of the "Oriental Post", a monthly organ of the Oriental Colony here, edited by an Indian, Mr. Mahomed Ali Khan, says in the editorial:—

"Lord Wavell's address at the Indian Legislature was traditionally imperialistic, but also betrayed his anxiety and that of the Whitehall over the future.

"Lord Wavell seeks the co-operation of the imprisoned leaders at his terms He would not release them unless they are ready to co-operate. But he should have known better These leaders had already taken the challenge and preferred to suffer rather than yield to the jingoism of the Whitehall If Whitehall is so keen on the Indian leaders' participation in the post-war problems meaning various financial burdens on the Indian people, then let it recognise their independence, release the leaders, transfer absolute power to them and negotiate a treaty of partnership. No half measure will be of any consequence A free India will play its part in post-war reconstruction. But Whitehall deceives itself if it hopes for a settlement in the prison camp. As soon as Great Britain has transferred power to a Provisional Government of nominated members of recognised political parties we will produce an agreed constitution within given time."

Henry Wallace On Trend Of Next Century

(From A Special Correspondent)

LONDON, March 10: The U. S. Vice-President, Mr. Henry Wallace, writing in the magazine "Survey Graphic" on American and Russian understanding says; "Forty years hence Russia's population will be 250 millions and Russia and Asia together will represent more than half the world population. Siberia and China will furnish the greatest frontier of to-morrow and quite possible the next generation will see much American trade moving across the Pacific to Asia as formerly moved across the Atlantic to Europe. Most important growing points for the world in the next century will be Asia, Russia and Latin America."

Police Search "Hitvada" Office

NAGPUR, March 10

The police visited this afternoon the office of the daily "Hitavada" and took away all copies of to-day's issue, the original of the Jubbulpore correspondent's report regarding detenus and the proofs of that report.—A.P.

Ex-Manager Of Indian Airways, Ltd., Released

Mr. P. M. Kabali, ex-Managing Director of the Indian Airways Ltd., has been released from Nasik jail on medical grounds but has been ordered to confine himself to his residence.

ABSCONDERS SURRENDER

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 11

Messrs. Jayantilal Thakor, B K. Majmudar, Vasudev Bhatt, Liladhar Bhatt, Pratapsingh Bakorbhai and Dr. Chotubhai Patel all absconders have surrendered before this morning. They are detained under D. I. R. and taken to Sabarmati Jail.

BOMBAY TOPS INDIAN HOCKEY AGAIN

By J. C. MAITRA

The Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament came to a successful conclusion on Monday last. I do not understand why this competition is called "Inter-Provincial", when States, big and small, are allowed to compete on a footing of equality with the Provinces. I do not object—for the time being at any rate—to the participation of small States in this tournament, as they are contributing well to the promotion of the game in this country. But a time may come when their number will grow in large proportion, outnumbering the Provinces. For the sake of representation alone in the all-India body, their number will have to be restricted. However that contingency is not likely to arise in the near future. So let us leave it at that. Still the fact remains that it is a misnomer to call the National Championship an Inter-Provincial Tournament. If you are afraid of the word "National", call it the Hockey Championship of India for preference. But that would be a great shame!

Rs. 12,000 FOR CHARITIES

From the comparatively meagre support given by the public in the early stages of the tournament, it was feared that the Indian Red Cross and the Bengal Famine Relief Funds would not benefit substantially by its proceeds. There were complaints on all sides that the admission charges especially for the semi-finals, were too high. But the B.P.H.A., with its heavy financial commitments, could not take any risks. All fears were, however, dissipated in the final when Bombay rose to the occasion in grand style. It is a great pity that gates had to be closed for want of accommodation on Sunday and hundreds had to be turned away in utter disappointment. There was no help for it. The B.P.H.A. could not take greater risks in providing larger accommodation for the spectators. The contractors are hard nuts to crack these days. They make you pay through your nose on all kinds of pretexts! This problem will have to be tackled properly by all the sporting organisations in the City after the war. It is most gratifying to note that the funds, mentioned above, will benefit to the extent of Rs. 12,000 at least.

VAKIL'S NIGHTMARES

Secretary Meherji Vakil may well be proud of this magnificent achievement. During the last few weeks he has worked tirelessly to make the tournament a resounding success in every way. Perhaps his trouble would have been comparatively less if he had shared the responsibility with other members of the Committee. But Vakil took no chances. He carried most of the burden on his own shoulders and tried to do his best. The question of accommodation for the up-country teams caused Meherji many a nightmare. The W.I.F.A. people were so much afraid of it that they did not venture to invite a single up-country team, including the holders of the Rovers Cup, last season. Thanks mainly to the co-operation and help of the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. and G.I.P. Railways and the Proctor Branch of the Y.M.C.A., this problem was satisfactorily solved for the B.P.H.A.

BOMBAY'S SECOND VICTORY

Bombay won the Championship for the second time in the history of the tournament since its inception in 1928. The first time was in 1940, when the competition was staged in this city. The home team has a great advantage no doubt, over the visiting sides. We could not only field our best combination but improve any weak spot that is found later on. When our team had gone to Lahore in 1942, they could not get the assistance of the G. I. P. players, which weakened them considerably to start with. Then their combination was so badly adjusted that they returned home crestfallen after losing the title we had gained two years before. Plenty of excitement was provided during the last few days by the exclusion of Johnny Pinto and Maxie Vaz, both of the Lusitanians, particularly of the former, from our side. The selectors gave in to the popular demand, in respect of the former at the eleventh hour and assured Bombay's success finally.

DEFECTIVE DRAW

Bombay was very lucky in the matter of the draw. Two of the comparatively weaker sides in the competition faced them before they reached the final. I wish Mysore, C.P. and Sind were not placed in the same quarter. They were the weakest teams in it. If they were better distributed—if, for instance, the Punjab had met any of them before measuring strength with Bombay, and if Bengal or Central India had a similar chance, the semi-final in this half, would have been much more interesting than Sind was able to make it. The Lower half of the draw on the other hand, was packed with the stronger sides in the tournament. The trouble was that those who were responsible for it did not know the strength of each team. So they could not seed them properly. We are always wise after the event!

WELCOME DECISION

If this competition is held annually henceforth, as has now been decided by the I.H.F., this is not likely to recur in future. We will then know the comparative strength of each team, more or less, beforehand. It will be easier to 'seed' the leading teams judiciously. This is sure to improve the standard of Indian hockey in general as well. I fail to understand why this change was not brought about earlier. If cricket can hold the National Championship every year there is no reason why hockey which has a far greater following in the country as a whole and which is much less expensive than cricket, should not do so. I am sure this decision of the I.H.F. will be cordially welcomed all over the land.

I see that the A.I.F.F. have decided to stage the Santosh Trophy Tournament this year. If they do not depend upon the assistance and co-operation of the W.I.F.A., they may be able to run it. The Bombay body are said to have decided not to take part in it till the end of the war, irrespective of its effect on Indian football!

ROOP SINGH IN LIMELIGHT

While Bombay had a comfortable passage to the final by defeating the Punjab and Sind in the earlier rounds Gwalior, the "baby" of the Tournament, had a rough time of it. It was a matter of sheer luck which saw them victorious against the U P by a solitary goal. The United Provinces did the bulk of the attacking but Gwalior got away with the verdict. Against Central India who had previously eliminated the mighty Bengal side by the odd goal in three,

(Continued on Page 8)

(Continued from Col. 4)

we never know what it is to have a normal life again? Must our children grow up year in and year out from their parents—growing up with a bitterness that cannot be avoided for it is a natural outcome of present conditions? I wonder; for, inspite of the darkness that envelopes us to-day, inspite of all the odds against us, I still cannot give up hope of a better and a happier world. After the storm there is always a calm—after darkness the dawn. Though beaten and battered in body, our spirits are undaunted and our hearts stout. We shall not, must not give in to hopelessness and despair. Though the night is dark and there is no light to guide us, the dawn will surely break, and for that dawn we must wait in everincreasing strength of purpose and faith because good must prevail over the evil and truth must succeed against lies and calamities.

WILL THE DAWN BREAK?

By KRISHNA HUTHEESING

What will be the shape of things to come is a question that is uppermost in the minds of all thinking beings. Seeing all the misery and chaos around us, all the mudding and inefficiency of nations as well as of individuals it is but natural to feel depressed and pessimistic. One hardly meets anyone these days who has even a spark of optimism in him and how can there be with the ever-increasing mess that the world is in to-day?

It pains and angers one to know that the whole world has been involved in wholesale murder because a handful of avaricious and scheming people have willed it so, that 'civilization means one group of nations trying to annihilate another! It amazes one to see that some nations still believe that they can dominate the rest of the world by sheer force. Perhaps they will for sometime to come but such a state cannot exist for very long. The days of empires and dictators are going, slowly and imperceptibly, but nevertheless very surely and steadily.

We who belong to one of the oldest civilization the world has known, should not allow our equilibrium to be ruffled by the mess the world is in to-day. After centuries of domination Asiatics are at last awakened to the realities confronting them. They have acquired an inward confidence, a strength that nothing and no one can lessen and they shall not be curbed.

We in this country have had more of our share of misery, deprivation and loss. I say 'more' not because I think other countries who are at war have not suffered as much as we have, but as the war is of their making they must suffer the consequences. Darkness envelopes our country to-day and for the time being not even a faint glimmer of light can be seen. Many of our men are being killed on the various fronts. Thousands of our comrades lie rotting in jails. Others are dying of starvation even when their country is rich in grains, because covetous people have inflicted dire misery on them to what end—they alone know. There are others, who, though unable to do much outside their own limited spheres, try to lead a normal life even though their homes are broken up and they are denied even the sight of their loved ones or knowledge of their whereabouts. But we may not talk about it in spite of our heavy hearts. May be some day there might even be a law preventing us to think about such things!

For over twenty years we have fought non-violently for the independence of our country. Twenty years of successes and failures have taught us how difficult and narrow and full of thorns the road is that leads to our goal. There are times when, in spite of our faith, in spite of our determination that freedom must be won at all costs, there is sadness in our hearts, and we cannot help but wonder what the future has in store for us. There is sadness because so many of our loved comrades are no longer with us. There is sadness because we have lost our dear ones as prison life and all its hardships proved too much for the human body though the spirit remained undaunted till the end. For twenty long years and more the pilgrimage to prisons has lasted. Each movement has taken its toll of life and one by one we have seen friends and comrades fight a losing battle with prison environments. We have watched them die a premature death and there is nothing we have been able to do to save them. For twenty long years it has been so and still the prison monster devours its inmates ruthlessly and untiringly. There is anxiety for those whom we have in our midst to-day for a short while only, who have to return to their prison homes even though broken in health. The terrible miseries of our people, dying in their thousands from starvation and disease which we have no means to alleviate or avoid, make us feel helpless and utterly desolate.

And so the future looks grim and bleak and there seems no end to all the misery that is India's lot to-day. Misery and unhappiness that might not have come in the normal course of events have been created and thrust upon a helpless people. We are living in a world that has gone mad and there seems to be no signs of returning sanity.

We have borne all the misfortunes that have come our way in silence, with a resignation that comes with great faith. Centuries of tradition and culture have taught us to be calm and to suffer in silence. But the time cannot be far off when we shall claim our own.

In the present day world few people seem to have any ideals left and those who have daily suffer the agonies of disillusionment. Human beings are fallible and bound to make mistakes but the wise learn from their mistakes and fools do not. Somehow the world seems to be governed to-day by people who go on repeating the same mistakes over and over again and learn nothing from experience. As Lin Yutang says, "As mistake is something which is the privilege of great men to commit and of the small men of the earth to point out after they are dead."

Out of all this strife and chaos will the future bring us anything better? Must all the sacrifices of our people, of our old leaders the youth of our country and even little children go unrewarded? Must we for countless years to come see the flower of our country wither and fade away behind prison bars? Shall

(Continued In Col. 2)

Blessed is the devotion of the great army of loyal women who are today nursing the sick in India. War has taken its toll in sickness and suffering and the tireless devotion to duty of these magnificent women is an inspiration and an example to all. But this task is enormous and many more women are urgently needed. The brave men of India, her soldiers, sailors and airmen, need you to help them through their sickness back to health. Will you give them *your* care, service and sympathy?

★

AUXILIARY NURSING SERVICE

Previous experience is not essential. A gratuity is payable on completion of satisfactory service. Midwives are eligible for direct enrolment—increments available for past experience. Certificated nurses unable to accept the liabilities of the I.M.N.S. can join the A.N.S. under special terms. For further details, write now to the Lady Superintendent St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas of the area in which you live. If you have any difficulty in finding her address, write direct to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

RECLAMATION HOUSE COLLAPSE CASE ADJOURNED TO MARCH 18

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Karim Aladin Noorani, Ratan Shaw Manekji Engineer, H. Bhujanga Marla, and Abdul Mahamad Aga, were charged under Section 304 A, 337 and 338 of the Indian Penal Code, in as much as they were alleged to be responsible for the construction of a five storeyed building situate on the Back-bay Reclamation, Bombay, which on the afternoon of the 28th June 1942 collapsed suddenly resulting in the loss of 59 lives and injuries of about 60 persons. The case came up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court to-day.

The building which was under construction belonged to one Amtullabai Nurbhai Jeewanji and the building contract was given to Messrs. R. M. Engineer and Co., of which Rattan Shah Manekji Engineer—accused No. (2) was the proprietor. His Chief Supervisor was H. B. Marla—accused No. (3). The Architect in charge of construction was Karim A. Noorani—accused No. (1) who practises as an Engineer and Architect in Bombay, under the name and style of Messrs. Noorani and Co. The reinforced concrete specialist in charge was Abdul Mahamad Aga—accused No. (4).

In the course of examination of Inspector Hibbert, by Mr. P. N. Engineer, Advocate-General, Hibbert produced several photographs of the collapsed building showing therein, bad workmanship and the materials used. Advocate-General also pointed out several counter-foils of cheques drawn in favour of 'self'. In each of these counterfoils were mentioned the salaries paid at different times to Mr. Khan, the owner-supervisor (or clerk of works). This reference, the Advocate-General emphasized, was made only in respect of R. M. Engineer, (accused No. 2).

Corresponding entries of counterfoils were also found in the Ledger book. Accused No. 2, admitted the entries as written by his Mehta, who died during the collapse of the building.

Inspector Hibbert said that the bad materials of the collapsed building were examined and checked by Khandalawalla of P.W.D. and Dastur of Bombay Municipal Corporation. Deputy Inspector Upendranath G. Kale, and Inspector Twist of the Prohibition Department gave their evidence.

Mr. K. A. Somji instructed by Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. Noorani appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. Darasha with Mr. Kapadia appeared for accused No. 2, Mr. Khambhatta appeared for accused No. 3. Mr. H. P. Desai appeared for accused No. 4. Mr. P. N. Engineer, Advocate-General assisted by Mr. Petigara, Public Prosecutor appeared for the crown.

The case has been adjourned to March 18.

Wrestling Bouts

HAMIDA PINS ARJUN SINGH

Results Of Saturday's Contests

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The second night's programme of the All-India Wrestling Tournament held in aid of the Red Cross at the Brabourne Stadium consisted of a number of tough bouts between well-known provincial wrestlers.

The biggest event on Sunday night will be an exhibition bout between Gama and Imam Bux. Sunday's programme will also include an All-India wrestling match between F. C. Tigerwood and Ivan Scott. There will also be a challenge bout between Gunga and Zoraxi.

The most interesting bouts on Saturday was the one in which Mohamed Azam challenged Shankar Kutrekar. It ended in a draw. The former is a son of Imam Bux. Mohamed taking full advantage of his height tried his level best to pin down Shankar about half a dozen times. Shankar proved very dexterous and frustrated Mohamed's determined efforts.

As a sequel to the fight ending in a draw Shankar has been challenged by the younger brother of Mohamed to-morrow.

The fight between Mohamed Ishaq and Behram Irani also aroused great interest. The latter scored a victory within a couple of minutes.

The bout between Jehangir Singh and Shivaganga was also a drawn affair but it was a lively contest.

Gulam Kadir and Alia fought for full 15 minutes to come to a decision. Both tried most of the familiar Indian holds but the bout ended in a draw.

Another great bout on Saturday was that between Hamida, the well-known champion and Arjun Singh. Though 30 minutes were allotted for the scraps, Hamida pinned Arjun in less than two minutes.

Hussain Bux beat Hasotia in a jiffy.

The following are the results of the important events:—

Gajanan Powar beat Baboo Atarwalla. Gajanan Paul draw with Kaloo Kokani. Mohamed Azam drew with Shankar Kutrekar. Behram Irani beat Mohamed Ishaq. Jehangir Singh drew with Shivaganga. Gulam Kadir drew with Alia. Hamida beat Arjun Singh.

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from page 14)

on umpteen, umpteen and umpteen meter brands."

Sardarni Theka Singh, Begum Khadim-e-Qadeem and Mrs. Sarkarka Sewak, in their respective budoirs, polished their nails, put finishing touches to the hair-do, tried different saris and, remembering Bo., applied just a dab of an expensive scent behind the lobe of the ear.

Nine P.M.

At the Chelmsford Club, a big crowd has turned up—contractors and contract bridge players, minor princes and princely majors, princesses and mistresses of princes, tailors and tailors' dummies, men in uniform and women, Government officials and their wives. Beauty, Money, Power!

The "chotas" were ordered for men and self-conscious women fearfully tasted their first cocktails. A contractor who supplies tents to the army buttonholed a Supply Department and ordered a cocktail without even enquiring whether the unwilling guest drinks! A young Captain told a fifth-hand joke he had read in "Frenchy Frolics' and there was a roar of laughter and the young man was unanimously voted as the life and soul of every party.

Ten P.M.

Several thousand clerks told their respective wives that they simply could not afford to buy any new summer clothes for the children this year. "And now for heaven's sake, let me sleep. I have to get up at six to be in time at the office."

Several hundred young men in their teens, fresh from college, the light in their eyes still undimmed, burnt the midnight oil, practising short-hand, having already spent the evening at a "Typewriting and Shorthand Institute."

Several hundred young men wrote and re-wrote drafts of applications for clerical jobs, while several hundred more young men polished their shoes and mended their torn socks to make a neat appearance at tomorrow's interview before the Selection Board.

Eleven P.M.

Fifty pairs of dancers gyrated round and round the dance floor at the Chelmsford Club.

The indistinguished band, after murdering several waltzes and rhumbas, struck up a peculiar tune—improvised from a cheap Punjabi song: "*Sunnaade, Sunnaade, Sunnaade rassiya.*"

A Sikh contractor is dancing with his plumpish wife, a Civilian has a Wac in his arms, an English A.D.C. in a tight Fascist-looking uniform, has an Indian girl as his partner. Round and round and round they go as the band continues to blare the Punjabi tune set to a rhumba rhythm.

There are stains and splashes of beer and whisky on the table cloths and on one corner table two beer glasses lie broken in a little pool of the yellow liquid.

And it is *Sunnaade, Sunnaade, Sunnaade, rassiya* over and over and over again.

Twelve P.M.

In front of the Viceregal Palace the guard is being changed.

A stone's throw from there is the central gate of the Secretariat, now shrouded in darkness. But if there was a searchlight kept trained on it, the nocturnal visitor (if any) would have seen that some humourist with a little sense of irony has inscribed on it the subversive legend:

"Liberty will not descend to a people, a people must raise themselves to liberty: it is a blessing that must be earned before it can be enjoyed."

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadifalia, Surat,
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes Now permanently in Bombay in Sardar Griha Hotel, Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

Pucheu To Hang

Found Guilty Of Handing Over French Police Force To Germans

ALGIERS, March 11.

The Former Vichy Minister of the Interior, M. Pierre Pucheu was to-day sentenced to death on charges of treason and conspiracy.

The trial of the Former Vichy Minister of the Interior had lasted one week.

The verdict which was read to Pucheu in the present of an armed guard was not guilty of conspiring against national security and against the constitution of Government. Pucheu was found guilty of the charge of furthering recruitment for the anti-Bolshevik legion and co-operating with the Germans both as Secretary of Industrial Production and as Minister of the Interior.

Pucheu was also found guilty of handing over the French police force to the Germans and the judgment continued: "The tribunal has not taken into consideration the question of internments, curtailing personal freedom. There are no extenuating circumstances and M. Pucheu is therefore condemned to death."

The tribunal ordered confiscation of all Pucheu's belongings—Reuter.

INDIAN CHAMBER PROTESTS AGAINST INCREASES IN TAXATION

Reduction In Compulsory Deposits Urged

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent the following telegram to the Hon'ble the Finance Member, Government of India, New Delhi:—

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber have considered the Finance Bill and Bill to amend Indian Income-tax Act and while reiterating their opposition to increases in taxation and changes embodied in the provisions thereof would particularly urge the following modifications as being essential. Regarding sub-Clause 3 (a) of Clause 8 of the Finance Bill Committee urge that the provision for increase of compulsory deposit from one-fifth to 19/64 should be reduced to atleast 15/64 so that assessees will have left in their hands the same amount of profitable for distribution as in the standard period.

"Committee are also strongly opposed to the provision in Clause 8 (a) that money borrowed for payment of income-tax, super-tax or Excess Profits Tax would not be treated as part of capital employed in the business, they, therefore, urge that same should be taken into capital computation. Committee strongly opposed to the increase in the Corporation tax from two annas to three annas and urge that in any event the rebate should be extended to amounts distributed as dividend to ordinary shareholders at rates not exceeding the average of the last three years as otherwise the increase will most adversely affect public utility concerns and banking companies who have not declared higher dividends as a result of war.

"Regarding Clause 4 of Income-tax Bill amount allowable as premium under Section 15 of the Act should at least be to the extent of 10 per cent of capital sum assured instead of 7 per cent proposed. Further the Rs 6,000 limit of allowable premium should having regard to present conditions be increased to Rs. 10,000. Regarding provision in Clause 5 for quarterly advance payments of income-tax and super-tax Committee strongly feel that procedure proposed will cause great hardship to several assessees particularly individuals and firms and put severe strain on the collecting machinery of the Department. If advance payments collected, making and completing of regular assessments will be considerably delayed and in many cases assessees will be required to make advance payments as also payments on account of past assessments. Committee therefore suggest that instead an assessee be required without any notice of demand to pay within one month of the close of assessment year amount of income-tax and super-tax either on the basis of his total income of his latest previous year on which he has been assessed or on the basis of his own estimate."

Yarn And Cloth Merchants' Demand

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The necessity of representation of the Federation of Cloth and Yarn Merchants' Association of India on the Textile Control Board was stressed by Mr. Gordhandas Moorarji, President of the Federation, when he met Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, Secretary to the Industries and Supply Department, Government of India.

Mr. Moorarji also discussed with Mr. Hydari the difficulties of merchants in getting goods from mills, the malpractices created in the Cloth and Yarn trade, and the scheme of supplying cloth and yarn tions made by the latter and take steps accordingly. It is stated these questions would also come up for discussion at the meetings of the Textile Control Board and its Distribu- to dealers by mills by Quota system.

Mr. Hydari, it is understood, assured the Federation President that he would examine the various suggestion Committee which will be held by the end of March.

Mr. Moorarji who returned from Delhi two days ago left Bombay on a tour in South India. He will visit important cloth and yarn trading centres and the Textile Commissioner and other authorities in the South Presidency and States in the South and discuss with them the various difficulties arising out of the Textile Control Order.—United Press.

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SHARES: The local Share Bazar was steady today with a restricted turnover. There was some week-end covering and particularly steel shares were very steady with limited offerings. Tata Steel Dfd. Shares opened at Rs. 2,105 and improved to Rs. 2,022 while Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 419 Bombay

Active Shares At A Glance

T. S. Ord. (415) 413-8 16 18 17 19 20 18-8; T. S. Dfd. (2102-5) 2097-8 2112-8 7-8 22-8 27-8 20 35 38-12 30 31-4; Dyeing (2085) 2085 97-8 92-8 2100 2-8 2092-8 2107-8 2097-8; Century (1000) 1025 1015; Kohinoor (699) 699 97 702 4 1 700 5 6 3; Swadesh (594) 593 99 97 602 4 600 599; Nagpur (428) 428 31 30 32-8 32; Simplex (261) 261 63-8 62 67 65; New Great (430) 429 32 33 31 32; Swan (387) 387 90 88 92 90 88 90 89; Cement (220-8) 221 21-8 21-4 22 22-8

Dyeing Shares were quoted at Rs. 2,100 with a restricted business while Kohinoor Shares were quoted at Rs. 702 Tone was steady.

There was small but persistent buying and the session finished with a steady tone. Steel shares were particularly firm with one prominent member buying about 800 Tata Steel Dfd. shares.

COTTON: The local cotton market was fairly steady today on the belief that the Government will not allow cotton price to go below the floor level. This belief induced some covering but at higher level there was no demand and prices reacted. May delivery opened at Rs. 446 and declined to Rs. 444 on moderate selling Later on there was scattered support and price rallied to Rs. 44b.

Later on there there was renewed buying and May contract rose to Rs. 447-4. The market finally closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

I C C March Rs. 445-12, I C C May Rs. 446-4, I C C July Rs. 450-12, I C C Sept. Rs 451-12.

BULLION: Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0 Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23-1/2d and New York spot silver was quoted at 44-3/4 cents. The local market was steady today with a moderate support. Forward silver opened at Rs. 123/6 and improved to Rs. 123/9 while forward gold quoted at Rs. 70-15-6. Ready silver was quoted at a premium of Rs. 3/8 at Rs. 127 while ready gold business was done at Rs. 71/1 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 49-1.

The market ruled steady and closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver Rs. 127, Forward Rs. 123-8. Ready Gold Rs. 71-1, Forward Gold Rs. 70-15-9. Sovereigns Rs. 49-2.

COTTON PARITY: Indian cotton may contract is 350 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
BOMBAY, March 9.

I C C highest 444-3/4; lowest 440; closing 440; I C C May highest 445-1/4; lowest 440-1/2; closing 441-1/2; I C C July highest 448-1/4; lowest 444-1/2 closing 446; I C C September highest nil; lowest nil and closing 446-1/2.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 3rd March:—

Demand Liabilities in India Rs. 521,51,15,000, Time Liabilities in India Rs. 167,96,60,000, Cash in India: (1) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes Rs 21,80,07,000, (ii) Rupee Coin Rs 1,90,91,000, (iii) Subsidiary Coin Rs. 38,52,000, Balances with Reserve Bank Rs. 61,12,17,000, Advances in India Rs. 194,58,44,000, Bills discounted in India Rs. 9,14,79,000.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (May.)

New York, March 11.

Previous Closing	20.65
To-day's Opening	20. 65
Difference	nil
To-day's Closing	20.71
Difference	+06

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, March 11.

The market ruled steady and active. The speculative as well as the principal stocks showed fair advances and the volume of business was fair. Government Securities continued unchanged.—A. P.

Sind Ban On "Stories Of Irish Freedom"

KARACHI, March 11.—Under the Press (Emergency Powers) Act, the Sind Government has proscribed the book in Sindhi entitled "Stories of Irish Freedom" and declared all its copies forfeited to His Majesty.—A. P.

A New Translation Of The Quran

THE HOLY QURAN (PartI). Translated into English by Maulana Abdul Majid Daryabadi, M.A., and published by the Taj Co., Ltd., Lahore. 10" x 7-1/2". Pp. XII 60. Paper cover Rs. 2-0-0 per copy.

Perhaps of all the languages the English language alone can boast of several good translations of the Holy Quran, both by persons who spoke the English tongue as well as by persons who belonged to countries other than England. The first Muslim Englishman to translate the Holy Quran was the late Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall who rightly remarked that no true translation of the Quran was ever possible until the translator himself happened to be a Musalman. This, however, does not mean that the efforts of scholars like Palmer, Rodwell, etc., in this field should not be duly acknowledged, for as a matter of fact it is these translations by non-Muslims which have given an impetus to the Musalmans themselves to bring out decent translations of their religious scripture not only in English but in other European languages as well

This new translation of the Holy Quran—so far only the 1st para is out—has been done by a writer of repute and who is best fitted for the job both as regard his scholarship and his masterly grasp of the English language. A mere perusal of this translation will make one feel that it is in complete consonance with the meaning of the Quran as understood by the Prophet of Islam and the Arabs of those days. In other words, the pristine glory of the meaning of the holy book of Islam is manifest throughout. Further this translation will make it possible for an inteligent reader to realize and appreciate the continuity of the Divine message as revealed to the prophets of old and lastly to the Prophet of Islam himself, since the historical explanations, coupled with sidelights on comparative religion which are sufficiently exhaustive, are there to help him to do so to the fullest extent. The translation is scrupulously accurate and no effort seems to have been spared to make it so. The translation is thus orthodox as well as modern in the sense that, while translating the holy scripture of Islam, the author has also taken of all the tendencies, religious or otherwise that prevail to-day. Hence the translation will be regarded as a great achievement of human endeavour in the realm of religious thought of to-day

The printing has been done by an enterprising firm of Lahore, the Taj Co., and every effort seems to have been bestowed by it on making the general get up as soul-pleasing as possible.

Z. A. BARNI

OM; THE COURSE OF SELF-SADHANA, Yogada House, P.O. Bhojeswar Dt. Faridpur (Bengal). Pp 28.

This pamphlet, except drawing attention to the value of self-discipline, does not contribute materially to the knowledge on the subject.

N.H.P.

Miracle Of The Soviets

"Soviet Russia: The Secret of Her Successes" Edited by K. S. Hirlekar, Publishers—Avanti Prakashan, Bombay 14. Price Rs. 6|8|. Sole Selling Agents—Popular Book Depot, Bombay 7.

It is a heartening sign of the times that Indian authors and publishers are devoting considerable attention to the publication of literature bearing on Soviet Russia. During the last few years numerous books have been brought out in this country dealing with various aspects of Soviet life. Many of the latest publications are naturally concerned with the heroic resistance of the Red Army and the brilliant triumphs it is winning over the Wehrmacht. But how came it to pass that Russia which was beaten to her knees in the last war by the self-same German army has been able to turn the tables so completely upon her enemy within twenty-five years? What is the secret of her successes?

This book of nearly 400 pages will give you the answer. As the Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar says in his Foreword: It is a collection of articles by authoritative writers, who substantiate their statements by ample and convincing statistical data conveniently collected in a series of appendices. Mr. Hirlekar's skill lies in making a judicious selection of these articles so as to throw clear light on many important directions of Soviet Russia's colossal efforts to put the country in the vanguard of social, political and cultural progress.

The volume is, for easy reference, divided in a number of parts as follows: I Economic Power and Resources II Industry and Communications III Agriculture IV All-round Contribution to Industrialization and General Uplift V Soviet Russia 1740-43, the last part bringing the story to date. Each part contains articles discussing the subject from various angles. Each topic is discussed by an authoritative writer—all of them Russians and it can thus be said to be the last word on the subject.

A book like this will naturally prove of great interest and benefit to those of us who are thinking in terms of national planning—who is not? Soviet Russia is the dream of planners came true—not in the way dreams usually come true but by hard struggle, conscientious suffering and indomitable effort. Centuries were telescoped in the successive five year plans and if any country can be said to have been born again, it was Soviet Russia. Our planners cannot do better than study the history of Russia's metamorphosis in 25 years and as first hand observation is not possible in the present times, a book like "Soviet Russia" fulfills a keenly felt want and will amply repay perusal.

To quote Dr. Jayakar again "It must always be interesting to a young Indian to note the ways and means by which one hundred and seventy million people, held back by centuries of oppression, have built a new joyous life. We should all feel grateful to Mr. Hirlekar for the trouble he has taken to unfold the secret of this mystery in a handy book easily available to us all".

ART OF TEACHING

HAM KAISE PARHAEN, by Salamatullha, M.A., B.T. (Alig.). Published by the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Delhi and Bombay Crown 8 vo. Pp. 224. Rs. 1-8-0.

The title of this useful book is "How Should We Teach"?, and it is written for the benefit of all those persons who are engaged in the noble profession of teaching children. It is dedicated to the present and future teachers who adopt the profession of teaching not for earning bread but for serving humanity at large by helping little children to evolve their latent powers to the best advantage possible. The book has been compiled with the help of numerous books, mostly English, and the author has also made full use of his experience as a teacher at the Jamea. The book contains 11 chapters, all dealing with various problems connected with teaching. The method of approach adopted by the author is extremely refreshing and the language employed by him is simple. Every teacher who has something to do with the teaching of children is sure to derive immense benefit by a careful perusal of this instructive book.

Z. A. B.

ON SECTARIANISM

THE HOLY QURAN AND SECTARIANISM, by Mr. M. Timur, Published by General Printers & Publishers Ltd., 119, Dharamtala Street. Calcutta, Crown 8 vo. Pp. 52.

The author has written this brochure with the purpose of impressing on all Musalmans that "sectarianism is a thing which is most disliked by Allah" and in this connection pays a fitting tribute to the efforts of persons like Nadir Shah (Persia), Ata Turk (Turkey), Khwaja Kamaluddin and Mr. Jinnah (India) for bringing about unity among the various sects of Islam. At the end the author appeals to "all thinking Muslims to cultivate brotherly feelings towards all Muslims and to hold fast to the holy Quran." This brochure has been written with a very noble aim and the way in which he has put his case before thinking Muslims, is certainly commendable.

Z. A. B.

"NAGRIK SHASTRA"

NAGRIK SHASTRA, second book by Jayantilal Chinai and Manubhai Desai, published by Messrs. N. D. Mehta & Co., Bombay, No. 2.

This book is written for the students studying in Gujarati fourth standard, with the laudable object of making them good citizens. The lessons deal with Gram Panchayat, public institutions, municipalities and other allied subjects giving elementary outlines. The language used is lucid and instructive. Each lesson is illustrated to give a correct idea of city life to children now studying who would be future citizens.

G. V. P.

Monthly Journal Of Marwari Association

Designed to cater to the business section which predominates the Marwari community the young monthly of the Marwari Association edited by Mr. M. G. Podder at Calcutta contains interesting artices covering the commercial world and a feature at the end—Government orders and notifications affecting trade. The February number contains, among other contributions, the first of a series of articles on war-time food problems with special reference to India and an analytical survey of Calcutta's rationing scheme. The article on rationing is a comparative study of the dietetic value of the ration fixed in different countries.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Last week-end I had an opportunity to meet a sister,—a good, loving soul. Very nice to talk to—And I picked up a lot of fine things from her conversation. I came to know later that she suffered from constant head-aches, and I wished I could help her to get rid of them if possible. She never worried about anything, she told me, and she had more than ample to satisfy her needs. Her ideals too were exemplary. Only when somebody drew my attention to the fact that she was sometimes called "Bichara—helpless creature", the true reason of her suffering dawned upon me like a glow.—And I set forth suggesting to her my "cure."

I told her, "Let people call you 'Bichara' or anything, take it from me that you are not 'Bichara', and always think in that light. You are strong to resist all that is unlikeable, I can assure you. So with your good nature of not worrying about any matters, make it a point also not to worry—even unconsciously—if your friends suggest to you that you are 'Bichara—a poor thing.' They may be doing so just to sympathise with you.—But I can feel, they are thus harming you. Therefore defy them, and feel strong within yourself, even as you are. You will then have no headaches. You will be truly happy!"

* * *

Many persons with first-class brains have so little character that their high mental attainments do not get them very far, because they are unable to direct them into the most profitable channels. So nobody need be dismayed merely because he does not belong to the big brain battalions. Good temper he will find a much more serviceable weapon.

I count a number of persons among my friends who have done quite well for themselves by reason of this excellent quality. Temper is what gives a keen edge to one's character; and when it happens to be good, it produces a very favourable impression on people. It is an ingratiating quality, and opens the way to opportunities that may not be offered to others who are perhaps cleverer, but lack that unfailing good spirit.

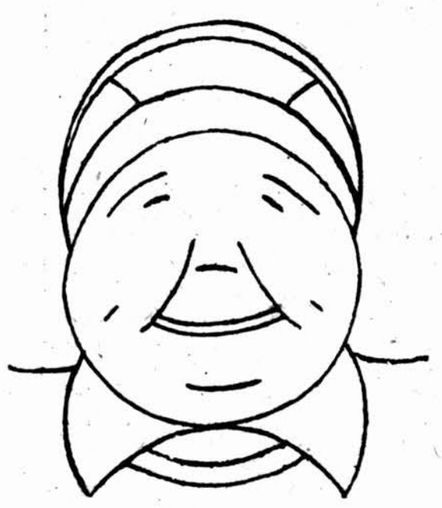
* * *

Mr. Shrimali of Vidya Bhavan, Udaipur, and Mr. Ladharam Mohandas, President, Hyderabad (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari, paid a visit to Khar children, and related to them nice little stories.

The March issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" is ready, and it is full of interesting stories, games, tricks, poems and beautiful pictures. If you are not its permanent subscribers, send for the copy immediately, enclosing three annas stamps, from the Manager, "PUSHPA", 31 Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving Dada

"GULISTAN", KHAR—BOMBAY 21.



Jolly Good Fellow: Every live of the drawing has been done with the help of pice—by Brother Purushottam Sanghavi.

"GOOD TEMPER"
(Photo—B. J. Jhaveri).

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

POST-WAR PROBLEMS

"A WORKING PEACE SYSTEM." By David Mitrany. (The Royal Institute of International Affairs, London).

This is a study in post-war problems and is an argument for the functional development of International organisation. The author's argument emphasizes the adoption of some system that would make possible automatic and continuous social action, continually adapted to changing needs and conditions. He is not for a world state which would wipe out political divisions forcibly. He prefers an international system which would rather overlay political divisions with a spreading web of international activities and agencies in which and through which the interests and life of all the nations would be gradually integrated.

We do not think that it is possible to get rid off or silence the ideological, habitual and sentimental differences so easily as the author thinks even in organising common functional activities. Men are not purely functionary in their attitude or activity. They are dominated by selfish or group or ideological interests, aims and sentiments which cut at the root of common action, and create conflicts in working out common functions.

Then who will co-ordinate and regulate the activities and province of various functional agencies which must necessarily be linked to one another horizontally and vertically. The author has no clear solution or plan for it. He does not propose any. He is afraid of a word government which he thinks is logically necessary, because it may encroach upon other's powers. He suggests an effete Council created by all governments concerned. We don't think that national sovereignties as they are and even a world council as contemplated could work out the functional system of the author. He neglects the questions of security and interests of weak and small peoples. He ignores the encroachments and usurpations of strong powers. Though he suggests a useful line of approach to peaceful organisation of common international life on the lines of guild socialists, it does not possess all the elements of stability and smooth working of an international order and organisation and peaceful change.

S. V. P

Candid Film Reviews

CARAVAN'S Film Reviews are famous all over the country for their outspoken frankness, sincerity and freedom from bias. Because The CARAVAN does not accept film advertisements, its Film Reviews need indulge neither in flattery nor blackmail.

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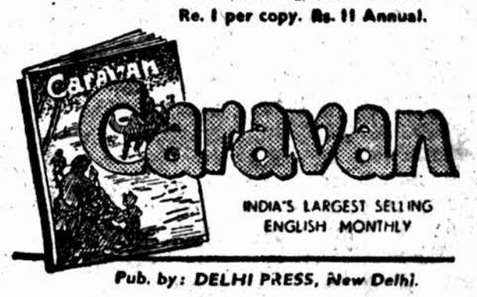

Pub. by: DELHI PRESS, New Delhi.

AILING WOMAN
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49, Girgaon Road, Bombay 4

THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"Liberty will not descend to a people, a people must raise themselves to liberty; it is a blessing that must be earned before it can be enjoyed."

These inspiring—almost revolutionary—words are engraved in stone over the doorway to an imposing public building.

Can you guess the identity of this building? I give you four guesses. The Capitol Washington? Eire Parliament House, Dublin? The Kremlin, Moscow? Swaraj Bhuvan, Allahabad?

No, none of these. These words are inscribed on the arched doorway of the Imperial Secretariat (North Block,) New Delhi.

This represents the crowning archaeological discovery of a day's investigation among the ruins and would-be ruins of Delhi.

Eight A.M.

From across the sleepy sluggish stream of the Jumna, the sun rose in the east, piercing the bluish late winter must which clung to the low ridge surrounding the ancient capital, the ridge from where Nicholson's artillery pounded the city wall in 1857 and thus won the Battle of India for the British.

The sun, in its morning majesty, surveyed the ruins of all the seven Delhis—Indraprastle, the Fort of Ferozeshah, Humayun's tomb, Shahjehan's Red Fort.

A sprightly ray darted towards Chandni Chowk, lightly touched the golden dome of the Pearl Mosque, ricocheted on to the slim minarets of the Juma Masjid, and from these travelled due south, vaulting over the congested city following the asphalt Kingway. finally landed smack on the towering dome of the Viceregal Palace. New Delhi awoke to a new day!

Nine A.M.

In the pallor of morning light, the dull, squat and indistinguished 'squares', bungalows and tenements spread over an immense plain looked even duller, squatter and more indistinguished than usual. Looked at from a high soaring aeroplane. New Delhi looked like a series of ant-heaps.

From these ant-heaps emerged an army of ants—at least they would have looked like ants, seen from our hypothetical aeroplane! These were the clerks, the head clerks, the stenographers, the P.A.'s, the Section Officers, the Superintendent's the Deputy Assistant Secretaries, the Deputy Secretaries, the Assistant and the Joint Secretaries, the Advisers and Experts, the Directors and the Controllers, the Purchase Officers, the Supply Officers, the Propaganda Officers and other species of the Bureaucrat and the Clerk that inhabit New Delhi.

On foot and on cycles, in a few (vry rare!) buses, in tongas and in cars, but mostly on bycicles, this army of ants—sorry, clerks—moves in disorderly formation, converging finally on the colossal pile of red-stone that is the Imperial Secretariat.

Ten A.M.

Thousands upon thousands of these 'Babus' and Bureaucrats troop through the huge doorway of the Secretariat (North Block) which is the hub of this little universe. But hardly any one of them cares to look up and read the legend engraved in stone:

> "Liberty will not descend to a people, a people must raise themselves to liberty; it is a blessing that must be earned before it can be enjoyed."

Even if they read the inscription, it would not mean much to them. They are trying to raise themselves not to liberty but to higher grades and salaries, and the only blessing they care to earn is promotion.

Eleven A.M.

A hundred thousands heads are bowed over desks and tables in the various offices of New Delhi. Bells ring, typewriters click, Big Bosses dictate 'notes' to their P.A.'s and Stenographers, Superintendents shout at clerks, clerks sigh helplessly, colourfully-dressed peons flit in and out with bulky files, thousands of applicants—would-be clerks!—nervously walk down the miles and miles of labyrinthine corridors in search of some particular office in search of any job.

Memsahibs come out of their prim, flower-bordered bungalows, and go to Connaught Place for a bit of 'shopping'. Petrol is scarce, taxis there are none, so some of them ride on bicycles, others drive in 'dog-carts' driven by pigmy horses, the latest novelty introduced to solve the transportation problem in New Delhi where conveyances are few and distances vast.

Mrs. Theka Singh, wife of a Government Contractor, goes into a silk store to buy a new 'sari' for the evening's dance at the club. (Last year her husband could not buy her a Calico print 'sari' but that is a different story!)

Mrs. Ghulam-e-Qadeem, wife of a Civilian, drives her own Limousine to order some confectionary for the evening party she is giving on her emerald-green lawn.

Mrs. Sarkarka Sewak, wife of a Deputy Assistant Joint Secretary in the Department of Non-Essential Supplies, orders her uniformed chauffeur to drive her to a beauty parlour in Connaught Place. She was getting anxious about the smartly-upholstered WACs and about her husband!

Twelve Noon

The shadow of the Viceregal Lodge has crept under it as the armed sentries paced up and down, so many paces, left-right-left, right about turn, left-right-left.

The Superintendents went in with the files to the Burra Sahib, the clerks released in their pen-pushing zeal, typists gave a moment's respite to their machines, hungry eyes were focussed on the female stenographer.

Bells rang, gorgeously-dressed peons in red and gold flitted soft-footedly in the cool, semi-dark corridors, files went "up", files went "down", letter were put in files, files were "filed" if not shelved. Priority slips were pinned on to files with thorns instead of pins (Metal economy!), Deputy Secretaries spent several foolscap sheets to prepare drafts of memos and then got the final one typed on the back of a used envelope (Don't Waste Paper).

One P.M.

The ant-heaps disgorged the army of ants—in search of food. The lunch-hour exodus started. The Big Bosses drove home in their limousines, the Lesser Bosses had their tiffin-carriers opened by their peons on tables specially provided for the purpose in their own rooms.

All over New Delhi, a swarm of uniformed servicemen and servicewomen—British, American, Chinese, Army, Navy, Air Force, W.A.C.S., W.R.N.S. and Red Cross—pedalled heartily on their way to lunch. The Lucky Wacs and Wrens whizzled past in jeaps to be entertained to luncheon by some optimistic officer.

Clerks, meanwhile, raided the Secretariat canteens and cafetarias—different for Hindus and Muslims and all the other different religions and castes of India! The lesser-paid species swarmed out to get a bite from some tuckshop or fruit vendor, they ate a couple of puris, drank a lot of water, complained of life in general and their superiors in particular and dreamt of promotion. The Hindus said the Muslim superintendent was standing in the way of their success, the Muslims blamed the Hindu Deputy Secretary. Together they cursed the white-skinned Secretary and talked in hushed, awed tones about H. M. (Hon'ble Member), Contractors, prowling round the Supply Department, hurried to contact the right clerks, head clerks and superintendents.

Two P.M.

The clerks rushed back to their desks punctually at the specified time. The Superintendents walked in ten minutes later. The Deputy Secretaries strolled in leisurely at half past two and resumed their philosophic contemplation of the holy files. The Secretaries were still "away for lunch" as the clock struck....

Three P.M.

The shadow of the Secretariat fell over the Council Chamber.

In the Assembly the interminable Budget debate went on.

The proteins and the carbohydrates, the acids and the starches, fought each other in the distinguished well-filled stomachs.

An air of sleepy languour hung over the Chamber. Members, under the cover of their desks, unloosened their tight belts, relaxed, spread their legs on the comfortable, well-sprung cushioned "benches.' The Hon'ble Member for Shops and Stores snored on his seat, oblivious of the dreary debate. The Nominated Members read Cinema advertisements in the local papers, the official members had their files brought by their Secretaries and disposed of the day's work right then. The Muslim Leaguers thought dreamily of the Pakistan issue in relation to the Budget—or of the Budget in relation to Pakistan—while the Mahasabhites were alert for the slightest attempt of the Finance Members to deflate the moneybags of Hindudom. The Independents showed their independence by solving cross-word puzzles while the unattached members remained supremely unattached to the issues of the debate. Meanwhile, a member continued to speak from written notes in a sing-song voice and a very un-Oxford accent—and the only people who listened to him were the official stenographers who did not fail to faithfully record: "I oppose this here Budget (pause) and I oppose it unconditionally because (pause) because I am wholeheartedly opposed to it." One of these stenographers whose sense of humour had survived 7 years of Assembly proceedings, added in brackets the short-hand sign for "Tremendous applause" which he duly erased the next moment. The Hon'ble Member for Shops and Stores continued to snore and the Speaker of the House shouted "Order, Order" just to keep himself awake.

High up in the galleries, the gentlemen (?) of the Press fidgeted with their pencils and notebooks and generally occupied themselves by looking across the Chamber at some American blondes in the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery who (unheard by the journalists) were commenting on the proceeding in picturesque phrases such as "These guys are all nuts" and "But Some of the press boys, I must say, are cute!"

A mile, as the crow flies, from the Council Chamber another and livelier Parliament was holding its sitting in (of all places) a girls' college. The stomachs on parade were no less distinguished—in fact some of them were record-breakers—but for gentlemen of their dimensions they displayed remarkable agility. They made it apparent that they were not going to sleep in a moment of crisis. This was the annual session of the Federation of Indian Merchants Chambers and one could veritably hear the money bags jingle in every phrase of every prepared speech read out in tones and accents better suited for Share Bazar work.

While one particular merchant prince was delivering and "inspiring' speech on the tasks of economic reconstruction (which he pronounced as "reckon-struckshun"), an obscure journalist in a corner nudged his colleague and said, "Not bad for my first speech, eh."

An atmosphere of inspiring national unity characterised this "Parliament of Plutocrats" as a journalist dubbed it. Hindu and Muslim and Parsi, North Indian and South Indian and the Bombaywala had met, united and determined to fight to the last in defence of—their vested interests!

Five P.M.

The over-worked Bureaucrats in the above-thousand bracket sipped their modest cups of tea to fortify themselves against another attack of files. (Printer: It is Files!) The more conscientious telephoned their wives to tell them they would be late for dinner owing to "unexpected pressure of work", which might or might not have something to do with the appointment with their lady secretaries for a snack at the Davicos—and a little drive afterwards!

The shadows lengthened across Parliament Street as the sun dipped lower in the west and the working day in New Delhi ground itself towards the climax—or anti-climax.

Five-Fifteen

The armed and turbaned Police officers, revolvers sticking out of their belts, who had been patrolling the corridors of the Council Chamber (to give an impression of democracy at work in India) called it a day, the clatter of their iron-heeled boots on the marble floor receding into the background as they marched out. The Assembly had adjourned for the day. Journalists rushed out, hurrying to catch non-existent "deadlines", the dignified members came out of the Chamber in chattering little groups.

Outside on the red-stone steps of the Council Chamber, the Muslim League Party's Deputy Chief called the reporter of the "Dawn" and gave him prolonged instructions. An unattached member came out, looked about before entering his car and bestowed a large smile upon a journalist—"unattached" like himself!—who, he knew, represented no less than eight papers (including Congress, Muslim League and European Commercial community's organs!) The representative of one news agency passed his rival with a sly look as if he had a "scoop" up his sleeve—which he hadn't. Three nominated members came out together and told the driver to go straight to a bar.

Six P.M.

The Officers in the above-thousand bracket repaired to the screened-off corner in their rooms and washed with the help of a porcelain jug and wash basin, splashing the water on their well-polished shoes. Then they brushed their already thinning hair, adjusted their ties, smiled at their own reflections in the mirror, gave instructions to their respective official peons to deliver to their homes a bundle of files and some provisions from the stores—and to tell the Memsahib that the Sahib is working late at the office!

A cavalcade of cycles, bells ringing, started from the Secretariat and branched out in every direction.

Seven P.M.

A colourful array of flowers set off the velvety green lawn in the Connaught Place. The soldier and his girl manifested themselves everywhere—on the grassy carpet, on benches, walking along the promenade, in restaurants and cafes and bars. The WACs and the WRENs and the fair members of the other similar gallant organisations, after finishing their day-time jobs, took upon themselves further duties to help the war effort by entertaining the heroes who are going to win this "People's War"!

The Yanks put on their swanky walking-cut dresses, grabbed the prettiest girls available, and sauntered out towards the luxurious "Duration Den" and the not-so-luxurious India Coffee House. Those with archaeological inclinations sought to enlarge the minds of their "gals" by taking them to see the wonderful ruins—all old palaces and temples and what nots, sweet heart!—in which the landscape round about abounds.

Eight P.M.

In the super-super-posh new headquarters of the All-India Radio (where the rooms and the minds are all air-conditioned) Bokhari's Boys in their smart rig-out of narrow tapering trousers and long tweed sporting coats, preened themselves and polished their accents for the evening's broadcasts. "This is All-India Radio radiating 'see-multaneously'

(Continued on page 12)

'Bapu' Was Afraid Of 'Ba'!

"A Little Imperious Woman With Flashing Eyes"

By "AN OLD ASHRAMITE"

Gandhiji's iron will is well-known. He is gentle but inflexible. The nearer one is to Gandhiji, the more ruthless is the discipline imposed. That is perhaps why Gandhiji is most ruthless with himself. But he is never intolerant. He likes and even encourages genuine opposition. And yet people shrink from opposing him, because they learn to trust him more than they trust themselves. But in the Satyagraha Ashram at Sabarmathi there was one person who was an exception to this rule. That person who was the one nearest to him, his own wife, Kasturba Gandhi.

"The Little, Imperious Woman"!

In the Satyagraha Ashram she was always called Ba, means mother. There she was a little, imperious woman with flashing eyes, a sharp voice and firm-set lips. When she chose she could be wonderfully sweet. When she chose she could also be hard and unbending. She ruled her part of the Gandhi cottage including the kitchen with a will of her own. But dear soul, she had a heavy daily job on her hand. She had to cook for and feed besides her great husband and some of the grand children. Over 20 other inmates of the Ashram. These last were her share out of some 200 inmates of the Ashram who were divided among the few available kitchens. In her kitchen Kasturba was no mere supervisor. She was the chief cook. There were, of course, others to help her, but the main burden fell upon her. Her energy was prodigious. Her temper too could sometimes be prodigious. She was an exacting mistress. She herself was regular to the minute and kept others at the work with unyielding regularity. It was difficult for any lazy or indifferent person to be a helpmate to her in the kitchen. Several young people who joined her kitchen had to leave one by one. But when a person was hardworking and regular, there was no trouble at all. Gandhiji always kept an unobstrusive eye on the kitchen department and knew all about its difficult politics as he did those of India.

The Host Terrible!

There was one matter during those good old days in the Sabarmathi Ashram on which Ba would sometimes stand up to Gandhiji. Gandhiji used to be somewhat nervous on such occasions. Justice was on Ba's side. There would often be a crowd of unexpected guests at the Ashram which was the political capital of India. These guests also would be divided among the various kitchens as became convenient at the time. But Ba naturally always got more than her fair share of guests. It was when she had many unexpected guests arriving without notice; and when Gandhiji put the burden on her to feed them that she would sometimes flare up and speak out her mind. Gandhiji would be very humble and tactful on such occasions. He was also a little afraid of Ba at such moments.

Innocent Conspirator

One day this very thing happened, Ba and her assistants had washed up the kitchen after lunch and just closed it. She was very tired. Who would not be? She was also a little indisposed. She went and laid herself down to rest for a while in her room. Gandhiji just then quietly came to the kitchen and beckoned to one of the assistants. He spoke in a low voice not to disturb Ba in the adjoining room. A number of guests were to arrive in an hour, very distinguished guests including the late Sri Motilal Nehru. Gandhiji wanted lunch to be ready for them. He put a finger to his lips looking towards Ba's room, and said: "Do not disturb her. You boys, start all the work of lighting the fire and cutting the vegetables etc. and call Ba only when she is needed. And mind you, do not irritate her. You will deserve a prize from me if Ba does not go for me.' He had the look of some innocent conspirator.

Mischievous Cat

The assistants started the work in the kitchen. The fires were lit, the vegetables cut and the atta made ready. And then as ill luck would have it, a brass plate clattered to the ground with a real sound. That woke up Ba. There was a cat. It was always upsetting things in the kitchen. Ba thought that the cat was up to its usual mischief. She sprang up and came on to the kitchen. She was astonished to see what was going on. She asked what it was all about, and when told, smiled graciously, and made a gesture indicating, that she knew that Bapu must have ordered what was going on. Ba's English was always a little uncertain. She said. "Why I not called? I am not so tired as you imagine!"

Not A Bag Of Lazy Bones!

At night after prayers, when all the guests had left. Ba suddenly went up to Gandhiji. She stood in front of him with her arms on her lips and a mischievous twinkle in her eyes. "Why did you not tell me about the guests, and ask me at once to get lunch ready? Do you think I am such a bag of lazy bones."

Bapu replied with an answering twinkle in his eye. "Don't you know, Ba that I am afraid of you on such occasions?"

Ba gave out a quiet peal of unbelieving laughter. That laughter seemed to say, "What! You afraid of me!" And yet Bapu had spoken the truth. He was afraid of perhaps none in the world. But if he was afraid of anyone, may be he was just a bit afraid of the little indomitable woman, his wife.
—"Nagpur Times."

Finland's Personalities

By W. N. EWER

GUSTAVE MANNERHEIM, Finland's "Old Marshal", is 77 this year, but still an upright six feet two cavalryman.

Sprung from a Swedish noble family, he was as Lieutenant 50 years ago one of the finest horsemen in Chevalier Guards—the Tsar's Household Cavalry. He won distinction in fighting the Japanese in the war of 1904 and then went exploring and shooting (he is a crack shot) in Central Asia for a couple of years before rejoining his regiment.

At the beginning of the 1914 war, he commanded a cavalry brigade and when the Russian armies collapsed, he commanded a cavalry corps. Finland was given her independence by the Russian revolution. Then civil war broke out; Mannerheim by instinct and training was a "White." He hurried home and raised a legion of 12,000 volunteers in the north to fight the Finnish "Reds." But when the Finnish Government in its alarm invited German troops' help and then offered the throne of Finland to the Kaiser's brother-in-law, Mannerheim protested angrily and went off to Sweden to organise Allied relief for the day, which he foresaw when Germany would collapse. Germany fell. German troops went home.

Hailed As Saviour

Mannerheim came back to Helsinki with his food ships: was hailed as saviour and chosen as Regent. But he refused the Presidency and as soon as elections could be held handed over his office, remaining Commander-in-Chief and President of the Council of National Defence. Since then he has declined all political offices but has always retained immense personal influence and prestige. He commanded the Finnish army during the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-40.

VAINO TANNER is Finance Minister and strong man of the anti-peace party. Born 63 years ago, this clever son of a Finnish railway man became a lawyer. At 26 he was a Social Democrat Member of the Finnish Diet. He had worked closely with the Russian Social Democrats—both Mensheviks and Bolsheviks—during the 1905 Revolution. He claims to have saved Stalin's life in those days by hiding him from the Tsar's police. Then he threw himself in the work of organising the Elanto Finnish Co-operative Society.

The lawyer-politician proved a first class business man. He helped to build Elanto into a great organisation. His enemies say that he also built himself a considerable fortune in the process.

In 1918 when Finland became free, he was for a short time Minister of Finance. Ten years of reaction followed. Then in 1927 Tanner became for a while a Social Democrat Premier and then in 1937 Finance Minister again.

A man of immense energy and capacity and immense ambition, he developed dictatorial tendencies and aimed at being not only the leader but master of the party. He was in the delegation to Moscow which tried to avert the war in 1939. But obstinate and authoritarian by nature, he is not built for a peacemaker.

Dislike Of Russia

In 1941 he was enthusiastically in favour of joining forces with Germany. Not that he is either a pro-German or a pro-Nazi. But he believed German victory certain and believed that he was being a realist in accepting German aid to win back the territory lost to Russia in 1940. Now his realism is weaker than his obstinacy and his deep-seated dislike of Russia. He is rigidly for fighting to the end, perhaps because he knows that making peace would end the career and ambitions of Vaino Tanner.

JUHO PAASIKIVI now on a mysterious mission to Stockholm, is 73 years old and with the exception of Mannerheim he is Finland's oldest statesman. His has been a quiet life. His reputation is that of a peace-maker.

Despite his Finnish names he is of an old Swedish family which changed its name from Hellsten to Paasikivi nearly a century ago. Banker in all his early life, he turned a diplomat when he was sent to Moscow in 1920 to negotiate peace with the Soviet Government after the turmoil of the Revolutionary wars.

For a short while he was Prime Minister. But active politics did not suit his temperament and he went back to quiet work as a diplomatist. In 1940 when the Russo-Finnish war ended, he was Minister in Stockholm. He and Vaino Tanner were sent on the delicate mission of making peace. It was Paasikivi who persuaded the Russians to moderate their terms.

Waiting On Events

Why, he was asked afterwards, had he been more successful than Tanner. "Well, you see," said the old man with a quiet smile. "Tanner is such a serious fellow, I—well, Stalin and I joked with each other." The fact was, of course, that Stalin and Molotov trusted him and they did not trust Tanner. Paasikivi who had made peace would have nothing to do with re-starting war a year after.

At the age of 73, he is trying to see whether he cannot, perhaps at a third try, help to make a really lasting peace between Finland and the Soviet Union.

RISTO RYTI, President of Finland and banker by profession, is a lawyer and economist by training. He is essentially a man of New Finland for he was only 28 when the Russian revolution gave his country independence.

At the age of 30, he entered the House of Deputies. Two years later, he was the youngest Minister of Finance in the world. Two years after that he became—again setting-up a world youth record—Governor of the Central Bank. He held that post until 1939—almost another record but beaten by that of his great friend Montagu Norman.

In 1939 this quiet, honest, cautious, able and colourless banker was chosen head of an All-Party Government to steer Finland through the world crisis. A year later President Kallio died suddenly. Ryti was unanimously chosen to succeed him. He accepted the German alliance. But he has refused to visit Berlin. Throughout the crisis he has run true to type—and to the tradition of his office. He has spoken occasionally the views of his Government. But he has given no sign of any desire to lead in one direction or another. He is in one sense waiting on events, trying to judge on the balance what is Finland's interest, but never decisively making up his mind.

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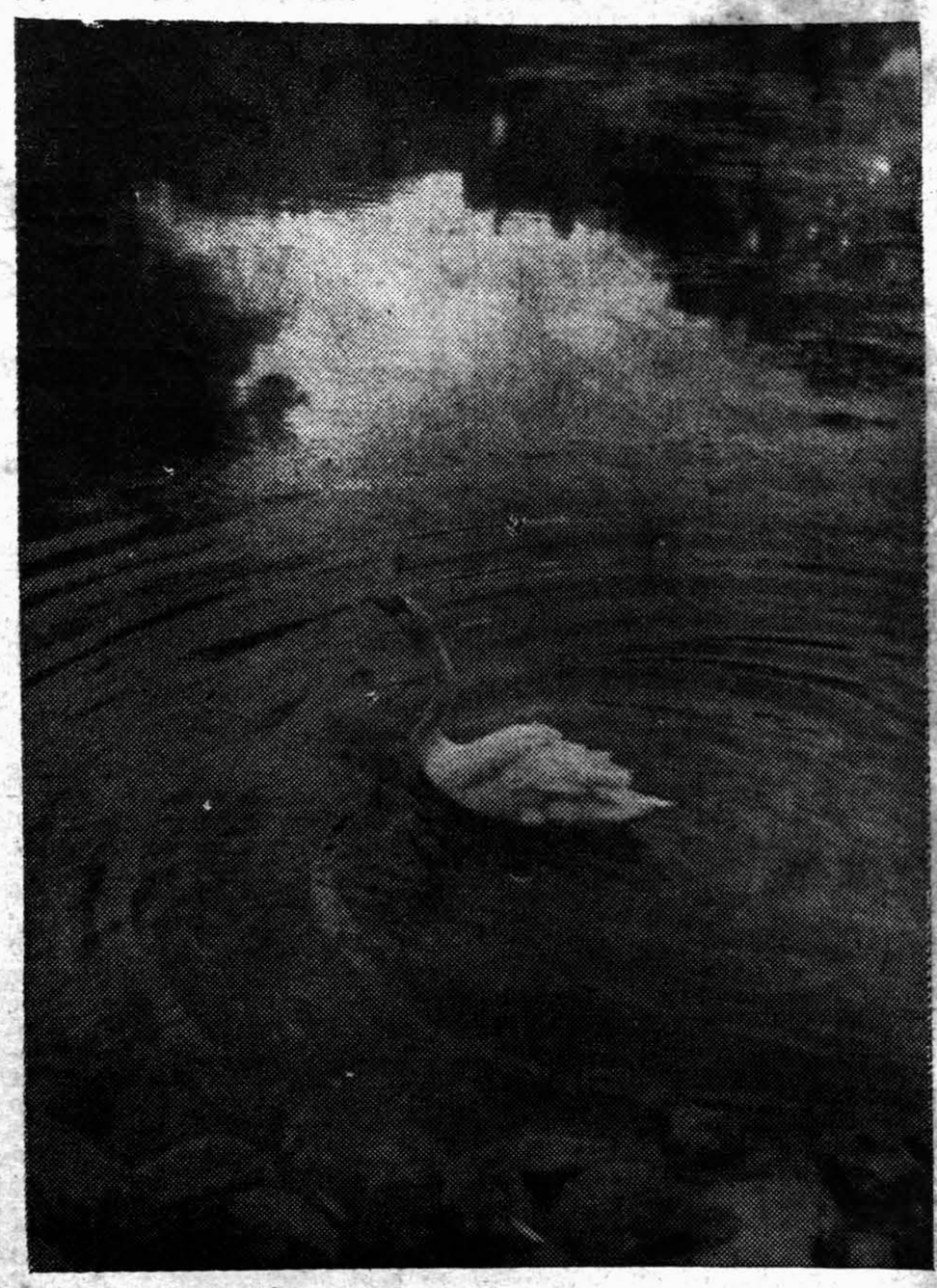
BREEZE

H. M. E. Irwin.

RIPPLES



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Advertisements—usually known as ad.s—are a part of national character. If they are Government ad.s' they reveal the character of the Government. When they issue from Departments, they reveal the character of the Departments. The tooth-powder, the face-cream, the rimless glasses that we use advertise our personality. Our matrimonial ad.s are a reminder of the sad state of our polygamous civilization. Aldous Huxley has written something about it, but why advertise Aldous Huxley?

In 1944 we are at the peak of our jobocracy and the ad.s about jobs are the most revealing part of ad.s. There is no other country, perhaps, where jobs are so much advertised or where so many resounding applications pour in in answer. Foreign papers do show some job ad.s, but they are not all Government jobs. In this blessed country every hour is a sore trial for our souls, every mouth waters for this fat salary or that, and every fortnight some heroic job or other calls us to our post of duty. It is like deep calling to the deep.

The following ad. is, therefore, not to be taken light-heartedly:

* * *

Applications are invited for the following all-India vacancies. The candidates need not be males. There is no standard form in buff or blue prescribed for the applications, but the following conditions must be fulfilled:

(1) At the top of your supplication clearly keep in doubt the particular post for which you are applying.

(2) You can apply for any post you like, provided you submit a separate supplication for each post.

(3) Each supplication must be accompanied by a Treasury receipt and the candidate himself must spend at least three hours at the Treasury, provided he makes an attempt to tip the peon to get the receipt early enough to send the supplication in time.

(4) State:

(a) The date of your birth—in terms of the Christian Era, the Vikramarka Era and the Jinnah Era.

(b) The place of your birth—Hindustan, Pakistan or Dravidistan.

(c) Your father's name or his father's name and if they know anybody who knows the Hon. Member.

(d) Your religion at the time of the supplication. (If you have no religion, state the religion you inherited from your father.)

(e) Whose subject you are—but not the state of subjection.

(f) Your previous and present employment and salaries—with full benefit of inflation. (For this purpose dearness allowance and bonuses can be added.)

(g) What languages you know and how little you know them.

(h) Your academic qualifications in terms of the alphabet.

(i) Whether you have been abroad particularly to Oxford or Cambridge—and if so how long, excluding the time you spent in acquiring an accent.

(j) Your opinion of yourself and your attainments.

(k) Whether you have been inside a newspaper office—of a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly or annual—and how long.

(5) A sound knowledge of English, including the conjugation of verbs *essential* in all cases, and an unsound knowledge of some Indian or any other language *desirable*.

(6) Collect as many testimonials as you can about your parentage and attach them to your supplication.

(7) Address your supplication to the Director-General of Administration, care of the All-India Departments, New Delhi.

(8) The last date for supplications is the date after your first non-official trip to New Delhi, *via* Parliament Street.

(9) If you are selected for interview, you come at your own risk and you may not be asked any questions.

(10) Candidates who manage to see members of the Selection Board without any notice for interview will be marked for some other job which the candidates do not want.

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The various posts together with the salaries and requirements are mentioned below. The *duration* of the war is strictly guaranteed.

Four Procurators-General to procure anything that the Government or any member of the Government wants. Good physique essential Energy (at street corners) agility (to negotiate high walls) and initiative (behind the scenes) will be appreciated. Salary anything between 600-1000 p.m. according to sex and other qualifications.

12 *Assistant Procurators-General* Good physique an extra qualification. Acquiline noses preferred. Energy not so essential but agility preferred. Attendance in a news paper office appreciated, if the editor of the paper is illiterate. Salary 400-25-600.

25 *Deputy Assistant Procurators-General.* Only journalists need apply—with photographs. Experience in tailoring essential. Salary 300-15-400.

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200 *Assistant Journalists to* assist the Journalists in the Procurator-General's Office. Sound knowledge of English not essential. It is enough if they know the two R's of Hindi or Urdu. Salary 150-5-200.

One Whole-time Secretary-General to the Department of the Procurator-General. Salary according to the *circumstances* of the case. Candidate's matrimonial prospects will be considered. Must be capable of receiving leave applications. Salary 550-15-850.

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Four Reference Officers-General to keep catalogues under lock and key and show them to the Procurator-General whenever he wants. Salary 200-25-400. Women preferred.

Do you want any more information? Will you please apply? Magnus in "Hindustan Times."

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TRIBUTE

In Dedication To Kasturba Gandhi

Hers the living shadow of the substance,
Hers the sacrifice along the way,
Hers the vanished loveliness of spirit
We mourn today.
Hers the mother heart that gave unceasing
Knowing naught of worldly dross and gain,
Hers the faith that faltered not in following
Through tears and pain.
All that highest womanhood embodied
All that selfless love could not deny,
Hallowed thus in countless hearts forever,
Is not to die.

SABITA DEVI.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.